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THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

MR. SHERMAN'S METHODS IN OHIO.

HOW MR. CONGER WAS MISREPRESENTED, AND HIS LETTER TWISTED TO SUIT THE SECRETARY'S PURPOSE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 23.—There having been several dispatches sent out from Washington to the effect that the Hon. A. L. Conger, the Chairman of the State Republican Committee, had written a letter to Secretary Sherman, saying that he should support that gentleman for the Presidential nomination, and expressing the opinion that the Ohio delegation would be a unit in his behalf, general comment has been excited throughout the State. A few days ago the correctness of these Washington dispatches was denied by THE TIMES, on good authority, but the Sherman bureau at Washington insisted that Chairman Conger had written such a letter. In an interview to-day with that gentleman on the subject, the Washington interpretation of the letter published in THE TIMES a few days ago,

Mr. Conger says: "The interpretation of my letter to Secretary Sherman as given, is not correct, but misrepresents my position, excepting that portion of the dispatch relating to the time of holding the convention, which is correct in substance."

The question was asked: "What was the occasion of your writing to Secretary Sherman?"

"I wrote at Gov. Dennison's request, to satisfy Secretary Sherman, that the committee, in fixing the date of the convention, did not do it for or against any candidate, but acted solely for what they deemed the best interests of the party in the State at large."

"Did your letter say that you would support the Secretary for the Presidential nomination?"

"It did not contain such a statement. There are expressions in the letter which, taken by themselves, might give the impression that I was favorable to Secretary Sherman's nomination, but he understood these from previous conversations with me, by which he knew that I did not favor his nomination, and his answer to my letter shows that he does not consider me as one of his supporters."

"Did you say in your letter that Sherman will have the Ohio delegation entire?"

"I did not."

"What about trying to bring it about that Sherman should have the Ohio vote solid?"

"I spoke of that, but only in reference to a complimentary vote, and, as I have before said, Secretary Sherman's answer to my letter shows that he so understood it."

"Why did you favor giving the Secretary the complimentary vote of Ohio?"

"Because I thought that if that course could be agreed on, it would tend to promote harmony within the party and strengthen us for the campaign, provided that it could be done without preventing a fair expression of the sentiments of all Ohio Republicans. I did not intend to advise that the friends of any candidate should give up their preferences or cease their efforts in behalf of their favorites, but that all should be fairly represented."

"What are your preferences as to the Presidential nomination?"

"Early in the campaign I expressed my preferences for Grant, and although, since that time, my views have undergone some change, Secretary Sherman has not been and is not my second choice."

It will be noted by the above that the dispatches in Sherman's interest sent out from Washington have highly colored and only calculated to mislead public sentiment in other States. Mr. Conger has received a letter from Mr. Sherman, bearing unmistakable evidence that the Secretary was not at all pleased with the outlook in Ohio, and especially with Mr. Conger's preferences.

THE MINNESOTA DEMOCRATS.

THEIR STATE CONVENTION TO BE HELD MAY 20—A STRONG SENTIMENT AGAINST TILDEN.

ST. PAUL, March 23.—At the meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee held in this city to-day a call was issued appointing Thursday, the 20th day of May, as the time, and St. Paul as the place, for holding the State Democratic Convention to select 10 delegates to the National Democratic Convention, and also to consider the question of abolishing the two-thirds rule of the National Convention. All Democratic, Conservative, and other citizens of the State, irrespective of past political associations or influences, who are willing to act with the party are invited to send delegates. This indicates that the hard-money spasm of the Minnesota Democracy has passed away, and that they are willing to unite with the Greenbackers again. The convention will number 351 delegates. THE TIMES's correspondent talked with members as to their personal preferences as to the candidate of their party for the Presidency, but the result was by no means satisfactory. Twenty-seven pretended to be earnestly in favor of anybody, and all seemed to hold the opinion thus expressed, that anybody who could win was a good candidate. Two were Tilden men, because they thought he was cheated out of his election the last time, and justice required that he should have another chance. Others preferred Horatio Seymour, though very friendly to Tilden, because they thought Seymour could carry New-York, while it was doubtful whether Tilden could harmonize the dissensions in that State. One gentleman is a strong Hancock man, while another is for any man but Tilden. In brief, this is the way the Central Committee stands for the Presidency: For Horatio Seymour, 3; for Samuel J. Tilden, 2; for Gen. W. S. Hancock, 1; the man that will win, 3; no choice, 2; anybody but Tilden, 1; don't care, 1.

TROUBLE IN THE GREENBACK CAMP.

A QUARREL WHICH WILL MAKE THE STATE CONVENTION OF NEW-YORK OF LITTLE IMPORTANCE.

ALBANY, March 23.—The Greenbackers, who were to hold a State convention here to-morrow, to elect delegates to the Presidential convention of the party, to be held at Chicago, June 9, have got into a quarrel among themselves which threatens to split the party in this State, and, in any event, will render the proceedings to-morrow of little importance. The quarrel grows out of charges against the Chairman of the State Committee, T. P. Saunders, of Jefferson County, who is accused of using Greenbacks contributed to the party for his own personal benefit, and also with attempting to play the party itself into the hands of the Democracy. *A few weeks ago the State Committee* met at Syracuse and suspended the Chairman from office, pending these charges, and at the same meeting issued a call for the convention to be held here to-morrow. The Saunders faction claims that this call was irregular, and at a meeting of the State Committee, held at Stanwix Hall this afternoon, 19 members being present, the claim was sustained by a vote of 10 to 9, and the action of the committee at Syracuse in suspending the Chairman was also reversed.

The result is that the Saunders faction does not recognize the convention to-morrow and will not attend it. It is opposed to holding a State convention at all, and in favor of electing delegates to Chicago by districts, the State Committee acting as a committee of delegates at large. About 40 delegates are now in the city, and George O. Jones, who appears to be the only cool man in the crowd, is making strong efforts to harmonize the quarrel, but with little prospect of success. The convention, what little there may be of it, is to meet in Marvin Hall at noon. The Presidential candidate of the party is Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, but a large section of it will probably try to repeat the game played in this State last Fall, and divert the Greenback vote to the Democratic candidate, whoever he may be. The Hancock Democrats, of whom there are a few left, are determined that this shall not be done.

The members of the State Central Committee held a session to-night in Stanwix Hall. An attempt was made to postpone the convention, but it failed, and the convention will be held.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 23.—The Greenback Convention for the Thirty-first Congressional District, held at Batavia yesterday, selected Hugh T. Brooks, of Wyoming, as Presidential Elector, and A. F. Lawrence, of Genesee, and Edward H. Kearney, of Niagara, delegates to the Chicago Convention.

GRANT'S POPULARITY INCREASING.

THE EX-PRESIDENT'S RENOMINATION CONSIDERED CERTAIN IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Senator Logan says that in press reports from Chicago no mention is made of the Grant news in Illinois. The fact that Kane County had elected seven Blaine delegates to six for Grant was telegraphed, but no mention was made of the convention held at Shabbyville that elected a solid Grant delegation. He receives hundreds of letters every day from all sections of the West, indicating a decided change in opinion in favor of Grant during the last two weeks. A leading politician in Kansas writes: "This has been called a sure enough Blaine State, but you need not be surprised if it sends a Grant delegation to Chicago." A leading editor in Iowa writes: "The sentiment in this State has changed greatly within the last fortnight. The papers are beginning to come out for him in obedience to this sentiment. I do not think Blaine can carry the delegation." Senator Carpenter has news of a similar character from Wisconsin. Texas will hold its convention to-morrow. The Grant people here do not have any doubts about carrying the convention.

PENNSYLVANIA GREENBACKERS.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE CONVENTION—THE PLATFORM, DELEGATES AND CANDIDATES.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 23.—The National Labor Greenback Convention, which met in the House of Representatives in this city to-day, was by no means a despicable body, either in numbers or intelligence. The pioneers in the efforts which culminated in the organization bearing the high sounding, three-sided title, were found among the delegates who took part in the deliberations of to-day. All parts of the State were represented. Prominent were Seth H. Yocum, member of Congress from Centre; W. C. Plummer, of Venango; the Hon. Samuel Calvin, of Blair County; Mayor Howderly, of Scranton; the Hon. W. F. Hughes, of Schuylkill County; Col. Brumm, of Schuylkill; Denis James, of Warren; James L. Wright, of Philadelphia; E. Dewes, of Schuylkill County, and John Tomlinson, of Scranton, Penn. The convention was called to order by Representative Hines, acting Chairman, in the absence of the regular Chairman of the State Committee, Mr. Watson, who was detained by illness. The calling of the roll showed that there were 100 Representative and 20 Senatorial delegates present.

The Hon. F. W. Hughes, of Schuylkill, was chosen Permanent President, and made a brief speech. While the convention was waiting for the Committee on Platform to report, several speeches were made. The opportunity thus afforded was largely taken advantage of by many delegates. The Committee on Platform did not report until the evening session, and the consideration of the preamble and resolutions *gave rise to a long debate. The platform*, as adopted finally, is as follows:

The National Greenback-Labor Party of Pennsylvania hereby affirm the following declaration of principles:

We are national, knowing no mere section, but our whole country. We are national because we affirm that the Government of the United States is a nation representing and composed of the people thereof; that within its sphere of power is defined by the Constitution of the United States, yet within that sphere its powers are absolute. It recognizes the rights of the States and those excepted out of the power of Government to the people thereof. It therefore regards centralization and centralization as alike heresies, while the one is the antipodes of the other, yet neither is the remedy for the other. We are Greenbackers as significant of the power and duty of the Government to supply the needed paper money, and as against the right of private corporations and banks. The issue we make is not of soft money against hard money, but the issue is as to the needed kind of paper money.

We affirm that legal-tender paper money is as good as gold and silver coin made legal tenders, with advantages of convenience; otherwise in favor of the paper; that such paper legal tenders should be furnished in sufficient supply for the wants of trade and business, and yet hold as nearly steady as possible, never expanding except to meet a corresponding increase in trade and business; that without such sufficient and steady supply there can be no regular and steady distribution of the products of labor; that transportation and a medium of exchange are the agents of distribution, and these should be controlled by the people; that the interests of labor are inseparable from the money question; that we seek to foster and elevate labor and to indemnify it against those who, by controlling the money of the country, may make labor dear or cheap, and thus control it. We propose to indemnify labor against the power of money employed by the few to elect corrupt public officers, who for gain will always elect labor. We regard nationality, currency, reform and the rights of labor as one and inseparable.

Resolved, I. That the United States shall issue all currency—gold, silver, and paper—all to be a free legal tender for all purposes, public and private.

II. That there shall be no banks of issue, State or national.

III. That the primary duty of a Government is to secure justice and prosperity to its laboring people, and that we are in favor of such legislation as will protect labor against the encroachment of non-productive capital, and favor the repeal of all class legislation which oppresses labor.

IV. That we extend our party sympathy and active co-operation to the working men of California in their efforts to combat the evils of Chinese cheap labor.

V. That eight hours should constitute a day's work; that we are in favor of a reclamation of public lands forfeitable for non-compliance with terms of grant, and amendment of homestead laws so as to assist deserving poor men to settle on public lands, and the withdrawal of said lands for sale and reservation of them for actual settlers.

VI. That full restitution should be made to the soldiers for the depreciation of the money in which they were paid, they being in the power of the Government and compelled to take their pay in whatever money the Government offered and thus place the soldier on an equality with the bondholder.

VII. That we favor the regulation of inter-State commerce by Congress, under its constitutional prerogative and duty.

VIII. That we view with alarm the various attempts to limit the franchise, and declare that all citizens who are of age, not under the penalty of the law for crime, should be secured in the possession of the ballot, unrestricted by educational, property, or poll-tax qualifications.

IX. That we are opposed to the store order or truck system, and demand the passage of an act compelling corporations and individuals to pay their working men, at least once per month, in the legal-tender money of the United States.

X. That we do most solemnly protest against the pardon of the criminals convicted before the court of Dauphin County, viz.: Jesse E. Crawford, William H. Kemble, Emile J. Petroff, William A. Rumberger, and Charles P. Salter, and demand that the full penalty of the law should be executed upon them.

XI. That we favor the maintenance of a tariff for the protection of American industry.

XII. That the tendency to centralization of power, and the absorption of individual enterprise and industrial interests of the country by soulless private corporations is dangerous to the liberties of our Republic, wherefore said corporations should be restricted to such functions as cannot be exercised by individuals or national or local governments.

The convention then proceeded to elect delegates at large and alternates to the National Convention, to Chicago, on June 9. The following were chosen: F. W. Hughes, Schuylkill; W. H. Hines, Luzerne; Samuel Calvin, Blair; John B. White, Warren. Alternates—James L. Wright, Philadelphia; D. A. Evans, Tioga; F. S. Heth, Erie; W. H. Tipton, Adams. After a long discussion of the advisability of placing in nomination a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and becoming very much mixed up, the convention finally nominated F. P. Dewees, of Schuylkill, for that position. A. L. Roberts, of Crawford, was nominated by acclamation for Auditor-General. In case either of these gentlemen decline, the State Central Committee was authorized to fill the vacancy. A State Central Committee was then chosen, to consist of one person from each Senatorial District of the State. The selection of Electors at Large was referred to the State Central Committee. E. S. Watson, of Lycoming County, was re-elected Chairman of the committee. An excited discussion ensued on a proposition to pledge the convention and the party to a choice for President. A resolution indorsing R. F. Butler was laid on the table, and a resolution indorsing Hendrick B. Wright was adopted amid enthusiasm. After a vote of thanks to the officers, the convention adjourned.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

BRITISH POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

CONFUSION IN IRELAND CAUSED BY MR. PARNELL'S POLICY—A DISORDERLY CONSERVATIVE MEETING.

LONDON, March 23.—The *Times* this morning says: "Mr. Parnell's determination that the advanced Home Rulers shall put forward new candidates in a number of constituencies to oppose the moderate Home Rulers, or Liberals, who decline the Home Rule pledges, has thrown Irish politics into a state of confusion, which may benefit the Conservatives. This is in striking contrast with the discipline and method of the contest in Scotland, where the Liberals, avoiding the jealousies and schisms which lost them many seats in 1874, are attacking their opponents boldly and at every point. The organization of the Conservatives is even more complete than that of the Liberals, but their spirits, evidently, are not by any means so high."

In the House of Lords last night the Duke of Rutland, Conservative, called attention to the depression of trade and agriculture. Lord Beaconsfield contended that the revival of trade was general, and that he believed it would last. To insist on reciprocity by other countries, he said, would be impossible now that we had parted with our import duties. The present state of things, Lord Beaconsfield said, was brought about by a succession of bad harvests.

At a Conservative meeting held in Hackney to-day, Sir Stafford Northcote severely condemned Mr. Gladstone for using offensive language toward Austria. He read a dispatch from Sir G. H. Elliot, the British Ambassador at Vienna, dated yesterday, stating that Baron von Haymerle, Minister of Foreign Affairs, desires to disavow the language attributed to the Emperor by Mr. Gladstone. [Mr. Gladstone, in a recent speech, said the Emperor had called him a pestilent fellow.] The meeting was very uproarious, owing to the presence of a number of Liberals. Sir Stafford Northcote was obliged to bring his speech to a speedy close on account of the disturbance.

THE CZAR'S FOES AND FRIENDS.

STRINGENT MEASURES AGAINST THE NIHILISTS—FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—Sentences of death passed on the political prisoners at Kieff have been commuted, in the case of two prisoners, to hard labor. Two others are to be executed.

At a dinner yesterday in honor of the Emperor William's birthday, the Czar said: "On the anniversary of my accession to the throne the Emperor of Germany gave me renewed proof of his constant friendship by an official letter, which was immediately published, and also by a private letter, both of which deeply moved me. I reciprocate the sentiments and wishes expressed in them, and count upon the maintenance and consolidation of the relations which have existed for more than a century between the two peoples. I drink to the health of the Emperor, my best friend."

BERLIN, March 23.—Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, who is here, on route to St. Petersburg, yesterday had an interview with Prince Bismarck, remaining with him some time.

LONDON, March 23.—A dispatch from *St. Petersburg to Reuter's Telegram Company* says: "The most stringent measures are being adopted against the Nihilists. A large number of suspected persons have been arrested, and the Police make frequent domiciliary visits."

LONDON, March 24.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "Notwithstanding the restrictions on the press, outspoken articles continue to appear in the press. The *Vedomosti*, a semi-official organ of the Ministry of Instruction, strongly urges greater liberty of the press as a means of assisting the Supreme Executive Commission, and advises open publication of the Nihilists' ideas, which, once freely discussed, would appear in their true light.

A correspondent at Berlin says it is reported in well-informed circles there that Prince Orloff having omitted the usual farewell visits in Paris, Gen. Chanzy, the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been ordered home, and will only return to St. Petersburg on the arrival of a Russian Ambassador at Paris.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, March 23.—By command of the Queen, a stone cross has been erected on the spot where the Prince Imperial lost his life, in Zulu-land.

The relief fund instituted by the Duchess of Marlborough now amounts to £90,525.

A dispatch from Paris says: "The extraordinarily cold Winter has severely injured grapevines, so much so that it is feared that this year's crop will again be very poor. The vines in Burgundy, more especially in Champagne, have suffered unusually."

At Westminster yesterday, the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, consisting of Sir Robert Phillimore, Sir James Hannen and the Right Hon. Robert J. Phillimore, Queen's and the Trinity Masters, on an appeal of Capt. Jones, who was in command of the steamer Arizona at the time she ran into an iceberg, from the judgment of the Court of Inquiry, which suspended the certificates of himself and the second mate for six months, unanimously decided that the casualty was caused by the look-out men deliberating, before they reported, what they took to be a cloud, as they saw it an appreciable time before the mate did. The court, therefore, ordered that the Captain's certificate be returned to him.

William Henry Walter, one of the principal promoters of the great turf frauds, has been sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude for a series of forgeries on various banks.

The House of Lords to-day confirmed the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Wilson against Church, restoring to the bondholders the Bolivian loan for the construction of the Madeira and Mamore Railway.

PARIS, March 23.—It is stated that decrees dealing with unauthorized religious bodies were signed at a Cabinet council held to-day, but will not appear in the official journal until after Easter. They will be preceded by a report drawn up by M. Lepère, Minister of the Interior and of Worship, which was unanimously approved by the Ministers.

LONDON, March 24.—The *Sportsman* says Mr. J. G. Bennett's chestnut colt Muscadin, which won the Vale of Belvoir Hunt cup at Nottingham yesterday, has been objected to on the ground of insufficient description. The matter remains undecided.

A Berlin dispatch says the Pope has ordered the Nuncio Jacobini to hand Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador at Vienna, a copy of a brief addressed to the Archbishop of Cologne, empowering Prussian Bishops to comply with the nomination clause of the ecclesiastical laws. As this amounts to an official notification of an important concession, negotiations will be resumed immediately by Prince Reuss and Mgr. Jacobini, pending the appointment of a special Prussian representative at Rome.

PLANS OF GRANT'S OPPONENTS.

*ST. LOUIS, March 23.—At a meeting to-*night of the committee of which ex-Senator John B. Henderson is Chairman and Emory S. Foster Secretary, it was resolved that a national mass-meeting of Republicans opposed to a third term candidate for the Presidency be called to meet at St. Louis some time in May. A formal call for the meeting will be issued on Friday morning.

WORKING UP CAPITAL FOR BLAINE.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Advices from Kansas report that of 22 counties in that State which have chosen delegates to the State Convention, which will be held on March 31, 14 send solid delegations for Blaine, 3 for Grant, and 5 are divided.

A TILDEN DELEGATION.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 23.—The Democratic County Convention to choose delegates to the State Convention at Harrisburg, met to-day and elected a full Tilden delegation of 18.

INDIAN DISORDERS.

DENISON, Texas, March 23.—Two parties of Indians had a regular battle near Atoka, Blue River County, Indian Territory, yesterday. Several were killed and wounded on each side.

LA MESILLA, New-Mexico, March 23.—Fred Nichols, a mail-driver, was killed near Aleman mail-station yesterday, by a band of Indians, who robbed the mail-sacks.

GEN. GRANT REACHES GALVESTON.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION—A PARADE AND CONGRATULATIONS.

GALVESTON, March 23.—The City of Mexico arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon with Gen. Grant on board. By 3 o'clock the city was gay with bunting and flags flying from all of the principal buildings, and the streets were thronged with people. The revenue cutter McLean went out to bring in Gen. Grant and party, and on her return the Galveston Artillery fired a salute of 26 guns. The General was met on landing by a committee, and a procession, formed in Twenty-fourth-street, marched through Twenty-fourth to Broadway, down Broadway to Twentieth, up Twentieth to Market, up Market to Twenty-second, down Twenty-second to Church, up Church to the Tremont Hotel. The order of the procession was as follows: The German Band, Galveston Artillery, Washington Guards, Lincoln Guards, (colored,) The Mysterious Ten and Sons of Jarnagin, (both colored benevolent societies,) carriages containing Gens. Grant, Sheridan, and Ord, and Mayor C. H. Leonard; the committee, in carriages; a carriage containing the ladies of the party; Colored Cadet Band, City Fire Department. On the arrival at Tremont Hotel a review took place from the rotunda, after which the General retired to the parlor, where a reception took place, and many ladies and gentlemen were presented. The General retired about 5 o'clock this evening. The banquet, which was to have taken place to-night, has been postponed until 8 o'clock to-morrow evening, owing to the delay in the General's arrival.

The following is the programme for the entertainment of Gen. Grant and party here for the next two days: Wednesday morning, a drive on the beach; evening, ladies' reception at the Tremont House from 3 to 5 o'clock; grand banquet at 8. Thursday, cotton press reception, and grand fish chowder at the Garten Verein at 4 P. M.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 15.—On the eve of the departure of Gen. Grant from the capital several journals published editorials speaking of him as vanquisher of the rebellion, liberator of the slaves, and next President of the United States. But the *Tres d'Union*, *Fos de Mexico*, and *Two Republics* did not join in this eulogy, considering it in bad taste.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 23.—The Hon. J. M. G. Parker received a telegram to-day from a member of the Grant party, saying that Gen. Grant would leave Galveston on Thursday for New-Orleans.

JESSIE RAYMOND'S THREATS.

SENATOR HILL PLACES THE CASE IN THE HANDS OF THE POLICE AUTHORITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Affidavits were filed yesterday with the United States District Attorney for this District by Senator Hill and Samuel W. Smalls, of Georgia, in regard to certain charges and threats made against the former by Jessie Raymond. The affidavits were *referred to-day by the District Attorney to the* Police Court for such action as it may deem necessary. Senator Hill's affidavit sets forth the interview to which he has been subjected by the visits of Jessie Raymond to his house in his absence; denies the truth of her charge that he is the father of her child; denies having ever given her money or having ever seen her except once in Atlanta in the presence of witnesses; and asserts that she is an abandoned woman and a black-mailer who has threatened to have "money or his life." He files this affidavit in order that the conservators of the peace may take such action as they may think their official duty requires.

The affidavit of Mr. Smalls corroborates Senator Hill's statement as to the threats made by the woman, and declares that the latter, in conversation with him [Smalls] made use of the following expressions: "I must have money; I want $500, and I will have it from him [Senator Hill] or I will have his life. I am in dead earnest, and I do not care if I hang for it; I will do what I say." The affiant further states his belief that the said Jessie Raymond will try to carry out her threats by making an attempt on Senator Hill's life.

THE TELEGRAPH LITIGATION.

PROCEEDINGS IN WASHINGTON IN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SUITS.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company filed an amended bill today in their suit in the Equity Court against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the American Union Telegraph Company for an injunction. The amended bill sets forth a claim to the right of way over the Baltimore and Ohio Road under the act of July 24, 1866, of the provisions and conditions of which they filed a written acceptance in 1875. Under this law, the Atlantic and Pacific Company maintains its right to the use of post and military roads for the erection of its lines. The defendants also filed an answer to the original bill today, and protested against an allowance to the complainant of leave to amend. The answer denies any combination to deprive the complainant of the use of the wire in controversy, and avers that it was erected on the basis of a verbal agreement between Gen. T. T. Eckert, then President of the Atlantic and Pacific, and now of the American Union Company, and J. W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, whereby the latter could take possession on payment of the cost, which they express themselves ready to do. The written proposition made by Eckert to Garrett for a year's notice, is stated in an affidavit by the former never to have been accepted.

A hearing on the application of the Atlantic and Pacific Company, for a preliminary injunction, was begun to-day before Judge Hagner, and the day was consumed in reading the papers. The question of the allowance of leave to the complainants to amend will be argued in connection with this application. As well as the demand of the defendants that complainant be compelled to elect on which of the suits now pending in New-York, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Washington it will proceed. The defense also filed to-day an affidavit of Gen. Eckert, setting forth the nature of the pooling arrangement entered into in November, 1877, between the Atlantic and Pacific Company and the Western Union Company. This was intended to show that the present contest is really being made by the latter, although in the name of the former.

KILLED BY A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

A LABORER, WITHOUT CAUSE, SHOOTS HIS WIFE AND TRIES TO KILL HIMSELF.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—In a dilapidated house in Collins-street, in the northern part of the city, this morning, Patrick Hayes shot his wife, Bridget, in the head, causing her instant death, and then attempted suicide. His wounds are so serious that he may die also. The Hayeses are poor folks; the husband is a laborer and the wife took in washing to help support the family, while two of their daughters worked in a neighboring mill. Hayes did not drink, but he had an ungovernable temper, which he displayed by upsetting the table, breaking the furniture *and other freaks. He was insanely* jealous of his wife, and would dog her steps to the grocery and other places where she went. Hayes was the second husband of the woman, and he was averse to having the children in the house. This caused much trouble, and Hayes would leave home for a month at a time. He had been off on one of these jaunts when he returned home yesterday. He bought a pistol of a recent patent, and the neighbors only knew he was home when they heard the pistol shots. Hayes to-day recovered sufficiently to charge his wife with having shot him and then herself. He also charged the murder to his eldest daughter, who was at work in the mill.

VANDERBILT'S REAL ESTATE.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—Judge Swing, of the United States court, to-day confirmed the private sale of property belonging to the Slevin estate situated at the junction of Broadway, Seventh-avenue and Fifteen-street, New-York City. The property was sold by the Trustees of the estate to William H. Vanderbilt for $200,000 cash.

BURIED IN A FALLEN BUILDING.

DETROIT, Mich., March 23.—A large brick building occupying the Russell Car-wheel Company at the foot of Walker-street in this city, was blown down in a heavy wind-storm which prevailed this noon, and a dozen workmen were buried in the ruins, two of whom were seriously, and one fatally, injured.

NEW-YORK'S LEGISLATORS

THE CITY'S PROPOSED CHARTER.

MR. STRAHAN SPEAKS IN REGARD TO THE APPOINTING POWER—A HEARING TO BE GIVEN TO MR. GEORGE BLISS ON THURSDAY.

ALBANY, March 23.—The Senate Committee on Cities held a meeting immediately after the adjournment of the Senate to consider the New-York charter, introduced last week by Mr. Strahan. Mr. Woodin said that he had received a letter from George Bliss, asking for a hearing on the charter, and saying that he desired to offer some amendments to it.

Mr. Strahan said he had no objection to a hearing, provided it was had in a reasonable time, but he did object to postponements for hearings that were asked for only to delay action. He never expected to see amendments to the New-York charter that would not be opposed by a certain class of so-called "reformers" in that City. Their objections to the charter he had introduced would be mainly to the mode of appointment. They [the so-called "reformers"] were in favor of investing in the Mayor the sole power of appointment and removal, and this was a point that he and those acting with him, who, he believed, comprised nine-tenths of the voters of New-York, of both parties, would never yield. It was a power that had never been given to the chief magistrate of the City or State of New-York, or the General Government, and, in his opinion, never ought to be. If the majority of the committee proposed to yield this point, they could do as well without a hearing as with, and save time. Other amendments to the charter were of minor importance, and, so far as he was concerned, he would be willing to yield to them if they could be shown to improve the charter. But he was confident that the chief objection would be to the method of appointment. His charter proposed to place the appointing power in the hands of four persons elected by the people, instead of leaving it in the hands of 25 persons, (the Mayor and Aldermen,) as at present. Other provisions of the bill proposed to reduce the number of Commissioners and made a large reduction in salaries, which he presumed would not be objected to by any one. As to Mr. Bliss, who had written to the Chairman requesting a hearing, he did not know what views he might hold now as to the method of appointment, but he did know that a year ago, Mr. Bliss was in favor of vesting the appointing power in the hands of three persons if he could have found the persons to suit him.

Other members of the committee expressed themselves in favor of granting a hearing, but they all agreed that one hearing ought to be enough and that there should be no postponements that were evidently intended to delay action. It was finally agreed that the committee would meet to-morrow morning and hear the bill read through and make themselves familiar with its provisions, and that a public hearing to friends and opponents of the charter should be given on Thursday of this week, at 2 P. M., this hearing to be final.

BUSINESS BEFORE BOTH BRANCHES.

MR. HUSTED FIGHTING FOR THE ITEMS OF THE SUPPLY BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY—A BILL APPLICABLE TO DR. DIX'S CASE.

ALBANY, March 23.—Mr. Husted was on his feet in the Assembly to-day from about 11 o'clock until 3:30 fighting with members of the majority, who seemed disposed to reduce the proportions of the supply bill. The bill was partly considered last night. Mr. Crapser objected to spending $4,000 for Charles D. Wolcott's collection of trilobites, but Mr. Husted made a warm speech, setting forth the value of the collection for scientific purposes, and Mr. Crapser was voted down. The item providing $5,000 for the bronze statue of Robert R. Livingston, by the sculptor Palmer, was questioned by Mr. Slingerland, of Albany, and Mr. Husted was provoked into making a really eloquent speech, full of reminiscences of Livingston, and not devoid of praise for the sculptor, who heard the speech from behind one of the great granite pillars at the rear of the Assembly.

A motion to strike out the item of $30,595 for the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs gave Mr. Alvord an opportunity to tell a graphic story. In September, 1879, a Superintendent, who for more than five years had filled his office with great satisfaction, was removed by Gov. Robinson, on the pretext that the Superintendent was running the springs for his own private benefit. Sixty thousand dollars had been appropriated to carry on the works, and $17,000 of it remained unexpended. Mr. Hinckley came in, and it was expected that the amount would be sufficient to carry him through the year, as the appropriation had never been exceeded. When Gov. Cornell came in he became aware of certain facts which led to the removal of Hinckley and the appointment, early in February, of his successor. The work of the Salt Springs was done between April and November, but during the "dead months," from December to February, Mr. Hinckley, Gov. Robinson's Superintendent, was discovered to have spent $43,000 of the $60,000, leaving but $17,000 with which to pay the salaries of the Superintendent and employes for the remainder of the year. The money, it was asserted, had been lavished at election time for election purposes, and in entire disregard of the well-known necessities of the works.

Mr. Wren, of Kings, chose to question the propriety of this appropriation, and was severely punished by Mr. Husted, who, with unusual severity, blurted out that the member of Kings was "too fresh" in legislative matters, and when, later, he returned to the attack, complaining the second time of the appropriation for Frank Swift, he was merrily lashed by the Rochester member, and compelled to retire with a rebuke, and without any success whatever. Several attempts were made by Democratic members to defend Gov. Robinson's vetoes of the three previous years, whereupon Mr. Husted seized the opportunity to set forth the unreasonableness of the vetoes referred to, and to denounce Gov. Robinson's and Gov. Tilden's pretensions to superior economy, and to show their sham reform methods in a very interesting and convincing light. Mr. Skinner, when the $50,000 appropriation for the Catholic Protectory was reached, moved to strike it out, and recalled the fact that Mr. Sloan had explicitly stated last year, as an argument for continuing this gift, that it would not appear again. Mr. Husted's explanation of its reappearance was that Mr. Hogue, when he appeared before the committee last year, had "intended" to say that the $50,000 then asked for was the least that would be asked for extension purposes. The $50,000 now asked for was for maintenance. The motion to strike it out was lost. Without being reduced in any particular, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. George B. Sloan has written to Mr. D. Ogden Bradley, of the Tax and Assessment Committee, in regard to the tax bills which *have been submitted by that body. He says:* "It is gratifying to know that this subject is at last in the hands of men who are walking over the course at such a swinging pace. I observe that Mr. George H. Andrews rises to explain in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday. He sees terrible injustice in what is thus far proposed, but I fail to see any suggestions which tell wherein the committee could do better. Mr. Andrews I suppose to be a man who knows 'a heap' about taxation, but so far as I can learn his efforts are always in the direction of hindering rather than helping."

Mr. D. O. Bradley introduced a bill to prevent malicious annoyance. It provides that every person who shall knowingly send or deliver, or shall make, and, for the purpose of being delivered or sent, shall part with the possession of any letter or writing with or without a name subscribed thereto, or signed with a fictitious name, or with any letter, mark, or other designation, with intent thereby to cause annoyance to any person, or with a view or intent to extort or gain any money or property of any description belonging to another, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail or penitentiary not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding $200, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The Senate was occupied in routine business of no special interest. Among the new bills introduced was one by Mr. Fenton, extending the time in which the Tax Commissioners of New-York may make assessments until June 30. This is preliminary to the bill introduced last evening to tax shares of stock in national banks—a measure made necessary by the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Bixby introduced a bill for the erection of a new market-building on the site of the old Washington Market. It makes the Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, and President of the Board of Aldermen a commission to supervise the erection, and authorizes an appropriation of $300,000. A resolution, introduced by Senator Strahan was adopted, setting forth the desirability of celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the treaty of peace and the recognition of the independence of the United States Government, which will occur in 1883, during the proposed world's fair, and instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge forward the measures now pending before Congress in aid of the exposition. Mr. Woodin, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, offered a resolution, which was adopted, permitting Mr. Anderson, of the Twenty-fourth District to withdraw his petition contesting the seat of Senator Stevens. He said it was done at the written request of Mr. Anderson.

SMYTH SURE TO GO.

HIS RESIGNATION TAKEN AS SUCH AND THE PLACE OFFERED TO ANOTHER MAN.

ALBANY, March 23.—Some of the overzealous friends of John F. Smyth have been circulating the story to-day that his so called "resignation" of the office of Superintendent of Insurance is no resignation at all; that it was not intended to be such, and will not be treated as such by the Governor. In other words, they intimate that it was only a trick intended to throw dust in the eyes of the public and cause delay in any proposed action of the Senate, and that Smyth has no notion of leaving the office. Mr. Nathan Wendell, State Treasurer, is reported as offering to lay heavy wagers that Smyth will remain where he is for an indefinite time to come.

In reply to all these rumors, which certainly would reflect no credit upon Smyth or on the Governor, if they were true, it can be stated on the best authority that, whatever may have been Smyth's private purposes in asking to be relieved from his office, his letter to the Governor will be treated as genuine and sincere, and as a practical tender of his resignation. Smyth's place has already been offered to another gentleman, and the Governor is only waiting for his acceptance of the offer to send his name to the Senate for confirmation. If he accepts, the name will be sent in this week, probably on Thursday. Who is to be the man is not divulged; but it is not Mr. Shaw, or Mr. Batchelor, or Mr. Pierson, or Mr. Murphy, or Charles E. Smith, or any other of the score of names that have had a rumored connection with the appointment.

A "STRAW" FROM MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—E. A. J. McHenry, of Mississippi, who has recently arrived here, reports that the Democrats of that State are hostile to the nomination of Tilden at Cincinnati, and that many of the most prominent and active members of that party declare they will not vote for him if he is nominated. Mr. McHenry says the members of the Mississippi Legislature were recently polled on the choice of candidates. Over 150 votes were polled, of which only five were cast for Tilden. Seymour led, with Bayard second and Hancock third.

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES—OFFENDERS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 23.—The Supreme Court has rendered an opinion in the case of Gus. Wynn, for murder, and ordered that he be hanged on April 13.

DENISON, Texas, March 23.—George Allison was returning home from Tishomingo, Indian Territory, yesterday, where he had purchased a new pistol. He met James Christeson and a man named Mosher, with whom he was acquainted. Christeson asked to see the pistol, and, upon receiving it, he cocked it and shot Allison dead. No arrests have yet been made.

BALTIMORE, March 23.—Thomas Kane was shot this evening in South Baltimore by William S. Watkins, and died a few minutes after. Watkins alleges that Kane struck Mrs. Watkins, and as soon as he heard of it he sought him and shot him. A jury of inquest rendered a verdict that Kane came to his death by the hand of Watkins. Watkins was arrested, and is in prison.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke

a term, parliamentary or unparliamentary, I should have denounced it as a falsehood. [Derisive laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. REED—And I should have replied that that would not make the slightest difference to me or any other member of the House.

Mr. TOWNSHEND—It might not make a difference to the gentleman to be told that it was false, but men of honor would know the meaning of that word, and it would make a difference to them. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, moved to amend the Journal so as to refer the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means.

After a short debate as to the admissibility of this motion, the SPEAKER entertained it, whereupon Mr. NICHOLLS, of Georgia, moved to lay the motion on the table. This motion was agreed to—yeas 118, nays 117—a party vote, with the exception of Messrs. Cannon of Illinois and Field and Robinson of Massachusetts, who voted with the Democrats in the affirmative, and Messrs. Bachman, Beltzhoover, Clymer, Wise, and Coffroth of Pennsylvania, Morse of Massachusetts, Phelps of Connecticut, Smith of New-Jersey, Wilson of West Virginia, and F. Wood of New-York, who voted with the Republicans.

Mr. TOWNSHEND moved to reconsider and to lay that motion on the table. Rejected—yeas 119, nays 123. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, and Messrs. Field and Robinson, of Massachusetts, again voted with the Democrats, and Messrs. Ashley, Felton, Phelps, Ross, Smith, F. Wood, Morse, Wilson, Bachman, Beltzhoover, Clymer, Coffroth, Klotz, and Wise with the Republicans.

Mr. TOWNSHEND then desired to withdraw his motion to reconsider, but there being objection, the Speaker ruled that the motion was not now in the possession of the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Townshend,] but was under the control of the House, and that if objection were made the motion to reconsider could not be withdrawn.

Mr. TOWNSHEND appealed from the decision of the chair.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to lay the appeal on the table. Agreed to—yeas 152, nays 93.

The question then recurred on the motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Garfield's original motion had been laid on the table. The yeas and nays were demanded, pending which Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, moved to suspend the motion to reconsider until to-morrow morning. Defeated—118 to 52.

The confusion, which had been very great all day, was at this point increased by the emphatic declaration of Mr. T. TURNER, of Kentucky, that if the Journal was amended to-day, he would move to-morrow to amend the amended portion.

When order had been restored, the vote was taken on the motion to reconsider, and it was agreed to—yeas 123, nays 111.

The question then recurred on the motion to lay Mr. Garfield's motion on the table.

Mr. MCKENZIE, of Kentucky, gave notice that if that motion should be defeated he would move to amend Mr. Garfield's motion so that it should read "to falsify the Journal," instead of "to amend the Journal."

Mr. TOWNSHEND declared, amid a good deal of confusion and excitement, that those who desire to repeal the duty on printing paper, salt, and other articles, would vote to lay the motion on the table.

The House refused to lay the motion on the table—yeas 111, nays 120.

Mr. MCKENZIE then made the motion, of which he had given notice, to amend Mr. Garfield's motion.

Mr. GARFIELD demanded the previous question on his motion and the proposed amendment.

Mr. PHISTER, of Kentucky, moved to refer the motion to the Judiciary Committee. There was no question that the Journal was correct, and it was a suitable question for that committee to decide how far the records of the House could be amended.

Mr. GARFIELD admitted that there was great force in the remark that he had made a motion to place upon the journal what had not, in fact, taken place. A Judge had just delivered his judgment; but before it had been recorded he had found out that somebody had deceived him—that some of the attorneys had deceived him. He would vacate the judgment before it was recorded.

Mr. PHISTER—Suppose the proceedings in the court had actually taken place yesterday, and the court had reduced them to writing, would the Judge, under motion to correct the record, permit those proceedings to be altered.

Mr. GARFIELD—Provided he found that he had been deceived and defrauded, as in this case is true.

Mr. TOWNSHEND—Does the gentleman from Ohio insinuate, or intend to assert that, in introducing that bill from my seat, under my right as a Representative of the State of Illinois, and referring it to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, I have attempted to practice a deception or fraud upon this House?

Mr. GARFIELD—I do not intend to insinuate anything; but I say to the gentleman that he did deceive the House. [Applause on the Republican side.] I am here to use the only perfect means in my power to correct his deception, and I do not think he will try it again—or any other gentleman. That is the meaning of this whole business. Has any other gentleman any question to ask? [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. TOWNSHEND—I desire to answer you, and I will answer you, Sir. I desire, in the first place, to assert here and now—

Mr. GARFIELD—Ask your question.

Mr. TOWNSHEND—I will put my question in my own fashion.

Mr. GARFIELD—Put it.

Mr. TOWNSHEND—When the State of Illinois was called yesterday I rose to my feet and introduced the bill. The title of that bill was to this effect, that it was to amend and revise certain sections of the Revised Statutes. That bill was referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, in the open House, and the Clerk read the reference in a loud and clear tone. Now, then, I ask the gentleman if he asserts that by that action of mine I attempted to deceive this house?

Mr. GARFIELD—I answer the gentleman directly. No less than 10 times in the last two weeks.

Mr. TOWNSHEND—Answer directly.

Mr. GARFIELD—I will answer in my own way. No less than 10 times have gentlemen tried to get the tariff question sent to some other committee than the Ways and Means Committee. The House has always refused to do that, and the House has recently adopted a rule that provides that all bills relating to the revenue shall be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Knowing this rule, and knowing the repeated practice of the House, the gentleman, under cover of figures and sections, with a title that explained nothing, that did not allow the Speaker to know what was in it—for had he known it he would have been compelled to send it to the Committee of Ways and Means, or had any one of 140 gentlemen known it, he would have objected—the gentleman well knowing that state of mind and that state of ruling by the Speaker, got in a bill of which nobody knew the contents.

Mr. TOWNSHEND—I desire to say, in reply, that the bill introduced by me could have been easily understood from its title by any intelligent man on this floor who is familiar with the statutes, especially by those watchful gentlemen, those vigilant agents of the protectionists of this country, who occupy seats of that side. The title was, that sections 2,503, 2,504, 2,505 of title 33 of the Revised Statutes should be revised and amended. That was the title. If the gentleman—a member of the Committee of Ways and Means—is willing to confess his ignorance of the fact that title 33 relates to the tariff, it is a question to be settled between himself and the people who have sent a man of such ignorance here. [Derisive laughter on the Republican side.] One word further, Mr. Speaker. I want to know again from the gentleman from Ohio whether he, by his language here this afternoon, accused me of a willful desire to deceive this House? [Derisive laughter on the Republican side; applause on the Democratic side, and great confusion.]

Mr. GARFIELD—The English language is tolerably plain, and my voice is tolerably good, and I think everybody understands my action upon this subject.

Mr. TOWNSHEND—That is no answer.

Mr. GARFIELD—I ask to have the New-York *World* give my answer.

Mr. Townshend interrupted.

Mr. GARFIELD—I have the floor, and that is my answer. [Pointing to New-York *World*.]

Mr. TOWNSHEND, (excitedly)—I want you to understand that you cannot go and hide yourself behind a newspaper. I purpose to hold you responsible.

Mr. GARFIELD—I have sent my answer to the Clerk's desk. Let it be read. [Cries of "Read, read."]

The Clerk then read a Washington dispatch to the New-York *World*, referring to Townshend's bill as a scheme which even Mr. Conger had not suspected.

The mention of Conger's name was received with great laughter, which was increased when, with mock gravity, he inquired as to the identity of the man who had sent that dispatch.

Mr. TOWNSHEND—I do not propose that the gentleman from Ohio shall shift the responsibility. The issue is between him and me, and not with the New-York *World*. I want to say to the gentleman from Ohio, that if he insinuates—[loud laughter on Republican side.]

Mr. GARFIELD—Has the gentleman got any weapons now? Let us understand what the nature of this is. [Laughter.]

Mr. TOWNSHEND—I want the gentleman to understand that he cannot, under cover of moonshine, get rid of his responsibility. I want him to understand that I am his peer here—[laughter on Republican side]—and I here, before this House, say to him that if he insinuates that I deceived the House he is guilty of willful, deliberate falsehood. [Applause on Democratic side and laughter on Republican side.] I do not expect the other gentlemen who profess the same sentiments as himself to answer in any other way than by derision, but I desire him to understand that I stand on my responsibility as a Representative, to say to him that I do brand his charge as willfully and deliberately false. [Great excitement.]

Mr. GARFIELD—After that indecent exposure of his person and of his mind, I have nothing whatever to say to the gentleman. [Laughter.]

Mr. Phister's motion was then rejected—yeas 106, nays 125.

After the seconding of the previous question, an effort was made by MCLANE, of Maryland, to adopt a quick and easy solution of the difficulty by insisting, as a question of privilege, that under rule 9, the highest question of privilege was one affecting the rights of the House collectively. It was the first obligation of the House to maintain the integrity of its proceedings. This bill having been improperly referred, he moved, as a question of privilege, that the Committee on Revision of the Laws be instructed to report it back forthwith, and that it be then referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. GARFIELD remarked that that would settle the whole business, and was willing that the execution of the previous question should be suspended until a vote was taken on that proposition.

Mr. TOWNSHEND objected, and insisted that the previous question should be executed.

The SPEAKER intimated an unwillingness to decide whether Mr. McLane's motion was of such high privilege as to take precedence of the previous question, but submitted the question to the decision of the House itself.

The vote on the question resulted 105 to 22, and the point of no quorum was raised on the Democratic side.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, moved to adjourn at the conclusion of the roll-call. It was defeated, but enough Republicans changed their votes to change the result, and, accordingly, at 6:10 P. M., the House adjourned.

THE TROUBLES OF LOVERS

HOW A FRENCH GIRL'S AFFECTIONS WERE SECURED.

MR. FRANK AUBORN'S QUESTIONABLE CONDUCT—IN COURT TO ANSWER FOR ANNOYING THE FAMILY OF A FRENCH GENTLEMAN.

Last evening Police Justice Duffy heard a singular summons case in the Jefferson Market Police Court. It was that of Charles Petigny-Meurisse, artificial-flower merchant, of No. 644 Broadway and No. 112 East Eleventh-street, one of the most prominent members of the French colony, against Frank Auborn, aged 22, a boarder at No. 66 East Twelfth-street. M. Petigny-Meurisse was represented by Counselor Hayes; the defendant had secured the services of Counselor A. B. Atkins, of No. 54 William-street, who abandoned the case after the hearing, which developed facts that placed his client in an unenviable position. When the case was called, Mr. Hayes related the circumstances which compelled M. Petigny-Meurisse to take action against Auborn. Last December, his daughter, Mlle. Berthe Petigny-Meurisse, attended the St. Francis Xavier fair, in West Sixteenth-street. Mlle. Berthe is about 15 years old, a brunette, and wears short dresses. At the fair she made the acquaintance of Auborn, who said he was a student and was possessed of means. He spoke of family ties which bound him to a Police Commissioner and a Roman Catholic Bishop, and so dazzled the young lady that after the fair was over she met him surreptitiously. Emboldened by his success, Auborn called on her at No. 112 East Eleventh-street. Her father did not like him, and requested him to discontinue his visits to his daughter. Auborn persisted in visiting Mlle. Berthe. He called on her at improper hours. M. Petigny-Meurisse compelled a cessation of this annoyance, and then discovered that Auborn was carrying on an excessively objectionable correspondence with his daughter. Mme. Petigny-Meurisse obtained much of Auborn's correspondence by a ruse. Imitating her daughter's handwriting, she succeeded in inducing Auborn to address his letters to Mlle. Berthe to the St. Denis Hotel, where she confiscated them. Last month Auborn made the acquaintance of Mr. John Williams at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. M. Petigny-Meurisse says that Auborn induced Williams to assume the name of Martin, and to go to M. Petigny-Meurisse and personate Auborn's uncle. In this rôle Mr. Williams vaunted the wealth and position of Auborn, and said he was an eligible beau for Mlle. Berthe. M. Petigny-Meurisse suspected "Mr. Martin," and finding out his real name, and that he was Secretary of the Paterson Gas Company, went to Paterson and confronted him. Mr. Williams, who had continued his singular relations with Auborn, appeared greatly agitated, and hastened to inform M. Petigny-Meurisse that he was not Auborn's uncle. He made some lame excuses in regard to the deception he had practiced. He is a gray-haired man, with a wife and a grown up family. Auborn continued to correspond with and meet Mlle. Berthe, and the discovery of an improper letter to her compelled M. Petigny-Meurisse to have recourse to the law. Mr. Hayes produced many letters from Auborn to Mlle. Berthe, of which the following is a sample:

OFFICE OF PATERSON GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, }
No. 235 MAIN-STREET, Feb. 24, 1880. }

MY DARLING WIFE: Your pleasing letter came duly to hand this morning. To-day I have some important business to transact in New-York; will tell you all in regard to the same this evening, having a great deal of news to tell you. Now, my darling, I want you to have the front door open when I come. I am longing to be with my darling again. I cannot think I am so near you again. You do not know the lonely hours I have spent during my absence from you, but will tell you this evening, so do not fear, my darling, to await my coming, and have the door fixed, or if you think it best I will come around about 7:30. Act carefully, and I will take to the roof. I must say good-bye until this evening. I sent your mother a letter yesterday, from the office to No. 112 East Eleventh-street. With much love and many kisses, I remain your loving husband, FRANK.

These letters are written in a poor hand, without regard to punctuation.

Justice Duffy called up Auborn. He appeared anxious to say something, but was very nervous, and grinned and blushed alternately. Justice Duffy summarized the charge and Mr. Hayes interjected the remark that Auborn had dishonorable intentions in regard to Mlle. Berthe. Auborn vehemently denied this. He claimed that he had won the affections of Mlle. Berthe in an honorable way, and that he was invited by her to call on her. He offered to produce letters from her to prove this. He told in an embarrassed way how he met Mr. Williams at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and went for a walk with him. They entered a restaurant, had wine and oysters, and here the plan was adopted that Mr. Williams should become "Mr. Martin," Auborn's uncle. Justice Duffy did not encourage Auborn to tell more in regard to Mr. Williams. Mr. Hayes denounced Auborn as an adventurer and a nuisance. Auborn put in a mild remonstrance, and fumbled nervously over a package of letters. M. Petigny-Meurisse called the attention of Justice Duffy to these letters, and, at the magistrate's request, Auborn handed several to him. They are written in a lady-like hand, and the style is good, although they teem with sickly sentiment. Nearly all of them begin "My darling husband," and are signed "Your wife," or "Birdie." They are, in fact, just such letters as a lovesick school-girl writes, but sandwiched in with the romance are Scriptural quotations, religious sentiments, and quaint advice on matters of business. In answer to Justice Duffy, Auborn said they had made it up between them to address each other as husband and wife. Mr. Hayes informed Justice Duffy that very recently Auborn endeavored to persuade Dr. Brown, of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, to marry him to Mlle. Berthe, but he told him he was a rascal, and informed M. Petigny-Meurisse of his daughter's peril. Justice Duffy said that no criminal act had been shown to have been committed, but he cautioned Auborn against annoying M. Petigny-Meurisse, or forcing his attentions on his daughter. He would advise Auborn to wait until she was of age. At M. Petigny-Meurisse's request Auborn was directed by Justice Duffy to give the court all the correspondence he had from Mlle. Berthe. He complied reluctantly, M. Petigny-Meurisse superintending the sorting of his daughter's letters from other correspondence. Justice Duffy then decided to hold Auborn in his own recognizance of $300 to keep the peace toward M. Petigny-Meurisse and his family for six months. Next Monday week Mlle. Berthe, who was not in court yesterday, will be interrogated by Justice Duffy. Auborn refused to reveal his antecedents or to say from what source he obtains funds. He claims that he has influence—the nature of which he will not state—over Mlle. Berthe.

A VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY.

Two blocks of sunken land, lying north of Thirty-fourth-street and east of First-avenue, were bought by Joseph W. Duryea in 1865. Thirty-fourth-street had not then been filled in and graded to the river. The former owner of the lots bought by Mr. Duryea had given the Croton Aqueduct Department permission to run a temporary sewer across it to the river from the line of the street. Mr. Duryea built a bulkhead in 1867, and began to fill in his lots. This action interfered with the sidewalk sewer, and the Croton Aqueduct Board notified Mr. Duryea to stop filling in under pain of punishment by fine or imprisonment. At the same time the Board of Health directed Mr. Duryea to complete the work under equal penalties for disobedience. Worried by these alternate conflicting orders, Mr. Duryea was unable to finish filling in his lots until 1870. He then sued the City to recover $50,000 damages. The third trial of the suit was finished yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Potter and a jury, with a verdict against the City. Mr. Duryea obtains $44,300 05 damages. The plaintiff was represented by ex-Judge F. J. Fithian and Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel, and the City by Assistant Corporation Counsel Stetson.

A SWEDISH RECEPTION.

Commander Schönmeyr and the officers of the Swedish corvette Bolder, lying at the foot of West Twenty-third-street, North River, received a party of ladies and gentlemen of this City on board the corvette yesterday afternoon. Among them were Col. Henry M. Porter, Gov. E. M. McCook, Capt. Thomas Miles, Mrs. Emma Phinney, the sculptress; Miss Mary Anderson, the Misses Susie and Lizzie Anderson, Miss Morris, Miss Martha Morris, Mrs. Mary Wyman, and Miss Jennie Williams. Having been shown over the corvette by Commander Schönmeyr and partaken of a collation, the members of the party entered their carriages and were driven to No. 14 East Eighteenth-street, where they inspected the workings of our steam fire engine service, and an exhibition was given for their benefit by Engine Company No. 14. All expressed themselves delighted with the reception and gratified by the courtesy with which they were entertained by the officers of the corvette.

AN OFFER FOR THE STREET-SWEEPINGS.

At a meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, a communication was received from the President and other members of the Farmers' Club offering to take all the street refuse, as well as the garbage, providing the latter was kept separate from the ashes. They state that in a few days they will provide boats for receiving the stuff at the City dumps, but until that time, they desire to have the Street-cleaning Department deliver it at the manure dock of the Long Island Railroad, at Hunter's Point, where arrangements have been made for its reception. The matter was referred to the Committee on Street-cleaning.

WESTCHESTER DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The Democrats of Westchester County have made the following nominations for town officers:

New-Rochelle.—For Supervisor—Abel G. Willmarth; for Town Clerk—George C. Roth; for Assessor—George Wilson; for Justice of the Peace—Charles H. Roosevelt; for Overseers of the Poor—Timothy S. Crennan and Philip Conway; for Commissioner of Highways—J. A. Mahlstedt; for Constables—John W. Henniger, Edward Kelly, John Bloom, and Thomas W. Murray; for Town Auditors—John Q. Underhill and William H. Le Count; for Excise Commissioners—Benjamin B. Strong (full term) and Henry Berger (to fill vacancy); for Sealer of Weights and Measures—Thomas McGovern; for Game Constable—William E. Palmer.

Greenburg.—For Supervisor—A. O. Wilson (the present incumbent;) for Town Clerk—Frank Wiley; for Assessor—Gilbert W. Tompkins; for Receiver of Taxes—H. E. Cannon.

Mamaroneck.—For Supervisor—James Myers; for Town Clerk—William Sickles; for Justice of the Peace—William A. Boyd; for Assessor—Merritt Sands; for Collector—Lewis Briggs; for Town Auditors—E. T. Cornell and John Brennan; for Commissioner of Highways—William H. Tilford.

VACATING ASSESSMENTS.

DELIBERATIONS OF THE MAYOR, THE CORPORATION COUNSEL, AND OTHER OFFICERS.

In the Board of Alderman yesterday, President Morris called attention to the numerous decisions of the courts ordering the vacation of assessments for paving streets and other public improvements. He said the evil was increasing and should be stopped as soon as possible or the whole City would be obliged to pay the imposts for work which was, or should only be, a lien on the houses and lots that were benefited. The President then offered a resolution requesting Corporation Counsel Whitney to draft a new bill which would cover all the defects of the existing laws in relation to assessments, or to prepare amendments to the present laws with that end in view, and to have them presented to the Legislature. The resolution was adopted.

Mayor Cooper sent in a long communication on the same subject. It contained a veto of two resolutions that One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged where not already done, and that curb and gutter stones be set on One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues. The Mayor assigns the following reasons for disapproving of the resolutions:

"By a decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court, handed down on the 13th of this month, it has been decided that flagging or setting curb and gutter stones is paving, and that, under the law which provides that, except upon petition, no assessment shall be made for repaving a street which has once been paved by assessment, the paving of the roadway is a repavement for which no assessment can be laid, if an assessment has previously been laid for flagging the sidewalk or setting curb or gutter stones, although the paving of the roadway has never been included in any assessment. While this decision stands and the law remains unchanged, the passage of any resolution for setting curb and gutter stones, flagging or paving, which does not include them all, to be paid for by assessment, will invalidate subsequent assessment for any such work not included in the resolution. Therefore, all resolutions and ordinances of the Common Council directing any work of this class to be done should include setting curb and gutter stones, flagging the sidewalk, and paving the roadway; and no one of these kinds of work should be included in a resolution and ordinance providing for regulating and grading unless they are all so included."

The Message of the Mayor was accompanied by a memorandum from Corporation Counsel Whitney, in which he states that the courts have held that the ordinances of the Common Council directing the Commissioner of Public Works to go on with public improvements by day's work, or in such manner as he deems for the best interests of the City, are invalid, and that assessments for such works done in pursuance of the authority assumed to be incurred by such forms of ordinances, are being vacated, on the ground that the Common Council themselves must prescribe whether the improvement should be done by day's work or by contract. After referring to various decisions in suits brought to vacate assessments, Mr. Whitney gives a résumé of the most important cases on the subject and the questions at issue in each, and he also refers to the suits which have been carried up to the Court of Appeals, and on which the latter have not yet passed.

The Message of the Mayor and the accompanying papers were ordered to be printed.

A communication was received by Controller Kelly yesterday from a number of owners of property situated above the northerly boundary of Central Park, and extending to the Harlem River, in all embracing an area of over 6,000 City lots. On this property there are now outstanding disputed assessments to the amount of millions of dollars, which were confirmed in various years since 1868. The communication requests the Controller and the other City authorities to prepare and further the passage of a bill to be presented to the Legislature now sitting for their prompt adoption that will adjust and put at rest the question of illegal assessments, which they believe to be equally important to the great interests of the City as well as to the taxpayers and owners of the land in the district mentioned.

The communication is signed by the following gentlemen, who own, among them, 559 lots: John H. Sherwood, William H. Lee, P. Van Volkenburgh, Henry J. Newton, Charles G. Landon, B. H. Hutton, Max Weil and S. Wormser, I. and S. Bernheimer, A. Raymond, estate of William T. Garner, by J. T. Lawrence, Executor; Adolph Bernheimer, E. L. Walter, Hugh N. Camp, Edward King, S. V. R. Cruger.

RESEARCHES OF SCIENCE.

SPANNING THE MEDITERRANEAN WITH THE RAYS OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Chief-Justice Daly delivered his annual address upon the "Geographical Work of the World in 1878 and 1879," before the American Geographical Society, at their rooms in West Twenty-ninth-street, last evening. The lecture was of the usual exhaustive character, embracing a résumé of explorations and discoveries by governmental and private agencies during the years in question. An important achievement has been the completion of the measurement of an arc of the meridian by a system of triangles extending from the northernmost of the Shetland Islands, in latitude 61° north, to the borders of the Sahara Desert in Africa, latitude 34° north. This work was successfully completed last September. The great difficulty was to extend the line of triangulation from the coast of Europe to the coast of Africa, which, after many failures, was finally accomplished by means of the electric light. The vapors of the Mediterranean proved impervious to the rays of the electric light, and to produce sufficient intensity it was necessary to construct an electro-magnetic apparatus propelled by steam engines. After 20 days of repeated efforts and failures, the electric light from Tetica, in Spain, became visible to the eye on the African coast, like a round, reddish disk on the horizon, and on the following day the electric light from Mulahacen, in Spain, was seen, and the work was accomplished, so that we now possessed a meridian arc of 27°, the greatest ever measured on the surface of the earth. The attempt to get the various nations of the world to agree on one common meridian had, so far, failed, owing to objections raised by the French and other representatives at the last Geographical Congress at Antwerp. M. De Beaumont, President of the Geographical Society of Geneva, advocated one passing through Behring Straits as the first or initial meridian, the advantages being that it would, on the one hand, traverse the whole length of the Pacific Ocean without touching land, and on the other divide Europe into east and west, thus giving a division which has been tacitly recognized for ages. The Chief-Justice said that he fully concurred in M. De Beaumont's suggestion. The explorations of Sir Wyvill Thompson, made during the recent scientific voyage of her Majesty's ship Challenger around the globe, has demonstrated that the average depth of the ocean was about 2,000 fathoms, (12,000 feet,) and that depths beyond 4,000 fathoms were very rare. In the deeper abysses below 3,000 fathoms the soundings revealed an extremely reddish clay, apparently the decomposition of sub-marine volcanoes and of decomposed organisms.

An extraordinary snow fall occurred in Cashmere, in Asia, last Winter. In certain places it snowed continuously and uninterruptedly for 19 successive days, the snow upon the level plains being from 30 to 40 feet deep, and in some of the mountain passes it was piled up to a height of 150 and 250 feet. The earth was torn from the hillsides and precipitated into the valleys in the Spring by the weight of the descending avalanches. The destruction of wild animals was very great. Fresh discoveries of the cuneiform inscriptions at Nineveh revealed the fact that the ancient Assyrians were acquainted with the existence of spots on the sun, which they could only have known by the aid of telescopes. These it is supposed they possessed. Mr. Layard found a crystalline lens in the ruins of Nineveh. The Assyrian Cyclopedia, imprinted on bricks, was an exhaustive work. The inscriptions on these bricks, on being deciphered, disclosed that houses and land were sold, leased, and mortgaged, that money was loaned at interest, and that the market gardeners, to use an American phrase, "worked on shares;" that the farmer, when plowing with his oxen, beguiled his labor with short and homely songs, two of which have been found; and to connect this very remote civilization of 2,000 B. C. with the usages of to-day, the Chief-Justice, in conclusion, referred to one of the bricks of this library, in the form of a notice, which was to the effect that visitors were requested to give to the librarian the number of the book they wished to consult, and that it would be brought to them; at the perusal of which, his Honor said, one was disposed to fall back upon the exclamation of Solomon, that "there was nothing new under the sun."

THE JERSEY CITY BONDS.

There were no new developments in Jersey City yesterday in relation to the sale of city bonds, further than that it was reported that Finance Commissioners Drohan and Smith had said that the publication of the facts in connection with the previous sales of bonds had prevented their disposing of $400,000 worth of securities, the proceeds of which were necessary to enable them to carry on the business of the city, and that in consequence they contemplate carrying the matter before the next Grand Jury.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAM-SHIP.

LONDON, March 23.—The steamer Montreal, which arrived at Liverpool to-day from New-Orleans, brought the mails and two passengers of the White Cross line steamer D. Steinmann, Capt. De Smet, from New-York Feb. 14, by way of St. John, New-foundland, for Antwerp, which lost her propeller, and is proceeding under canvas.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 23.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s R., '81.	U. S. 6s C., '81.	U. S. 4s C., 1907.
$19,000 ... 105¼	$10,000 ... 105¼	$100,000 ... 106⅝

SALES TO 3 P. M.

Louisiana consol.	Lake Shore.	Manhattan.
$1,000 ... 51½	400 ... 108½	110 ... [illegible]
Tenn. 6s, old.	100 ... 108	400 ... [illegible]
15,000 ... 36¾	Central of N. J.	250 ... [illegible]
Tenn. 6s new ser.	100 ... 85½	200 ... [illegible]
35,000 ... 30¼	100 ... 85	1300 ... [illegible]
D. of C. 3.65s C.	400 ... 84⅝	100 ... [illegible]
1,000 ... 93	Union Pacific.	100 ... [illegible]
N. Y., L. E. & W. new 2d consol.	400 ... 89	100 ... [illegible]
25,000 ... 91½	Michigan Central.	[illegible]
5,000 ... 91⅝	100 ... 92⅞	[illegible]
60,000 ... 91	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. S. coup. 1st. 1,000 ... 123	North-western.	[illegible]
B., C. R. & N. 1st. 5,000 ... 90	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Central inc. 20,000 ... 55	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peo., Dec. & Ev. inc. 2,000 ... 56½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mo., K. & T. 2s. 1,000 ... 68½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Den. & Rio G. 1st. 15,000 ... 102¾	St. Paul.	[illegible]
C. & O. cur. int. 14,000 ... 44½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Mining. 200 ... b3. 32	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Pittsburg. 200 ... 9	Bur., C. R. & N.	[illegible]
Sutro Tunnel. 200 ... 2⅞	W., St. L. & Pac.	[illegible]
New Central Coal. 100 ... 33½	Wab., St. L. & P. pf.	[illegible]
Quicksilver pf. 100 ... 70½	Del., Lack. & W.	[illegible]
Del. & Hudson. 200 ... 84⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amer. Dist. Tel. 200 ... b3. 75	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. C. & Hud. 500 ... 129¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central. 300 ... 105½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albany & Sus. 10 ... 108	Rock Island. 50 ... 180	[illegible]
Western Union. 100 ... 107	Alt. & T. H. pf. 43 ... 69	[illegible]
Pacific Mail. [illegible]	C., St. L. & N. O.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Central Pacific. 400 ... 78	[illegible]
[illegible]	H. & Texas Cent.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Fort Wayne. 50 ... 119	[illegible]
[illegible]	Metropolitan. 100 ... 113	[illegible]
N. Y., L. E. & W.	Ind., Bl. & West.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Kansas & Texas.	Ohio & Miss. pf.

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—MARCH 23.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Lucerne.	Buckeye.	Great Eastern.
400 ... b.c. .22	1300 bcb60. .61	1000 ... a.c.c. .49
100 ... b.c. .23	1000 bcb30. .60	1000 bca10. .49
300 ... b.c. .22	1500 ... .59	2300 ... .49
200 ... a.c. .22	500 ... .58	700 ... a.c. .48
200 a.c. s5. .21	1500 ... b60. .61	1500 ... a.c. .49
Eureka.	2300 ... a.c. .57	Tuscarora.
10 ... b.c. 20.25	Climax.	100 ... b.c. .44
100 ... b.c. 20.50	100 ... b.c. 1.96	Caledonia, B. H.
50 ... a.c. 22	500 ... b.c. 1.95	300 ... b.c. 3.05
Little Pittsburg.	600 ... b.c. 3	100 ... b.c. b30. 3.15
20 ... b.c. 8.60	Gold Placer.	200 ... a.c. b30. 3.10
300 ... b.c. 8.63	100 ... b.c. b3. .96	South Bodie.
100 ... b.c. 9.13	Dahlonega.	300 ... b.c. .68
100 ... a.c. 8.50	500 ... b.c. .19	300 ... [illegible]
Grandville.	South Hite.	Rappahannock.
1700 ... b.c. .29	100 ... b.c. 1.75	100 ... b.c. .40
2000 ... b.c. .28	100 ... bc. b30. 1.85	600 ... ac. b30. .40
Calaveras.	100 ... b.c.c. 1.75	Consol. Virginia.
100 ... b.c. 1.60	200 ... bc. s60. 1.75	100 ... 3.45
Bullion.	100 ... 1.80	Imperial.
100 ... b.c. b3. 3.10	100 ... b.b. 1.80	200 ... .50
100 ... b.c. s3. 3	South Bulwer.	Moose.
700 ... b.c. 3	100 ... b.c. 1.15	300 ... .97
500 ... bcb30. 3.05	200 ... b.c. s3. 1.15	100 ... s60. 1
700 ... b.c. 3	100 ... b.c. 1.15	Mariposa pf.
200 ... bcs60. 3	Belle Isle.	100 ... 3.50
5000 bcb30. 3.10	600 ... b.c. 1.05	Green Mountain.
300 ... b.c. s. 3.05	500 ... b.c. 1	100 ... s60. 3.10
400 ... 3.05	100 ... b.c. 1.05	200 ... ac. s60. 3.10
400 ... a.c. 3	100 ... b.c. 1.05	

TUESDAY, March 23—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was irregular, on an increased volume of business. The course of prices in the general list was influenced to a large extent by the erratic fluctuations in Pacific Mail and Manhattan Elevated. The former declined from 42½ to 39¾, recovered to 41⅞, and finally sold at 40, while the latter broke from 43 to 35½, and closed at 36¼. The weakness in Pacific Mail was due to the reports current that Congress was likely to take such action as would result in the abrogation of the contract between the company and the Pacific Railroads. The depression in Manhattan was caused by rumors that the New-York Loan and Improvement Company had for the past few days been selling a large block of the stock. The remainder of the list declined ¼ to 1⅞ ₩ cent. in the early dealings, but during the afternoon a partial recovery took place, Ohio and Mississippi, the coal stocks, and the Grangers being most conspicuous in the improvement. Toward the close the stringency in the Money market, which was undoubtedly chiefly, if not entirely, due to artificial manipulation, induced a selling movement, under which the advance was partially lost. Rock Island advanced to 181, the rise being based on statements to the effect that the Directors contemplate doubling the capital stock at an early date. The earnings of the road, it is said, have for some time past been at the rate of about 18 ₩ cent. per annum on the stock. Mining shares were lower, especially for Quicksilver preferred, which declined from 74¼ to 69.

The Directors of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road, at their meeting to-day, declared a dividend of *Three and a half ₩ cent.* on both the preferred and common stock. The following statement of the operations of the line for the year 1879 was submitted:

By gross earnings	$10,012,819 78	
Less operating expenses, including taxes	5,473,794 96	
	$4,539,024 82	
Interest received on money loaned account in 1879	69,066 34	$4,608,091 66
To 3½ ₩ cent. dividend on preferred stock in October, 1879	429,781 90	
To 2½ ₩ cent. dividend on common stock in October, 1879	385,106 42	814,888 32
		$3,793,203 34
To interest on bonds and payment on sinking fund in 1879		2,357,407 36
		$1,435,795 98
To 3½ ₩ cent. dividend on preferred stock in April, 1880	429,781 90	
To 3½ ₩ cent. dividend on common stock in April, 1880	539,149 13	968,931 03
Balance		$466,864 95

The transactions aggregated 288,814 shares, including 51,145 Manhattan, 47,805 Pacific Mail, 32,500 Erie, 28,060 Ohio and Mississippi, 14,700 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 13,350 St. Paul, 10,300 Wabash, 9,800 Kansas and Texas, 9,260 North-west, 7,300 Reading, and 580 Iron Mountain.

North-west common fell off from 95⅞ to 95, and closed at 95¼; St. Paul rose from 84⅜ to 84⅝, fell off to 83¾, advanced to 84¾, reacted to 84, and closed at 84⅜; Lake Shore declined from 108⅝ to 108; Canada Southern from 67½@66⅞; Michigan Central from 93¼ to 92½; Erie from 45⅝ to 44⅝, and preferred from 70 to 69¼; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 94 to 94¼, and fell off to 93¼; Delaware and Hudson sold at 84⅞@85¼; New-Jersey Central declined from 85½ to 84¾, rallied to 85½, and closed at 84⅞; Reading sold at 70@70⅜; New Central Coal at 33@34, closing at 70 and 33¼, respectively; Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans fell off from 41 to 40, and C. C. C. and I. from 79½ to 78½, but the latter closed at 79; Hannibal and St. Joseph declined from 36½ to 35⅞; preferred from 71 to 70½; Houston and Texas from 83 to 80¾; Lake Erie and Western from 36½ to 36; Louisville and Nashville from 156 to 155; Kansas and Texas rose from 45⅛ to 45½, fell off to 44⅜, and closed at 44½; Nashville and Chattanooga fell off from 94 to 93; Ohio and Mississippi declined from 38⅝ to 37, recovered to 38½, fell off to 36¾, and closed at 37; Wabash fell off from 44⅝ to 43¾; preferred from 69¼ to 68⅜, but the former closed at 44; St. Louis and San Francisco preferred rose from 78½ to 80; Iron Mountain declined from 60½ to 58¼; Central Pacific from 79½ to 78; Union Pacific rose to 90¼, and declined to 89; Pacific Mail rose from 42 to 42½, fell off to 39⅝, recovered to 41½, reacted to 39⅞, and closed at 40; Western Union fell off from 107½ to 106⅞, rose to 107⅝, and reacted to 107; New-York Central sold at 129½@129⅜; Rock Island advanced from 177½ to 181; Illinois Central fell off from 105 to 104, rose to 105½, and reacted to 105; New-York Elevated fell off to 117½; Metropolitan to 113; Manhattan broke from 43 to 35½, recovered to 37, and reacted to 36. Among mining stocks, Quicksilver preferred declined from 74¼ to 69; Little Pittsburg fell off from 9¼ to 8¼, and rallied to 9; Standard sold at 31½@32½, and closed at 32; Central Arizona fell off from 8¾ to 8; Sutro sold at 2⅞; and Climax at 1⅞@2.

The ruling rates for call loans to good borrowers to-day were 5@6 ₩ cent., but toward the close commissions of one-thirty-second and one-sixteenth of 1 ₩ cent. per diem were exacted in some instances where the collaterals offered were not first class. The final loans were effected at 6 ₩ cent. Discounts are unchanged. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 3-16, selling ¼ premium; Charleston, scarce, buying ⅛@3-16, selling ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial, 1.50 premium; bank, 2.50 premium; St. Louis, 50 discount; Chicago, 100 discount, and Boston, 25c. discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London a shade lower, at 97¾@97⅞ for money and 97⅞@98 for the account. United States Government bonds were strong and ⅛ ₩ cent. higher, at 108¼ for new 4s, 110⅞ for 4½s, and 105⅛ for 5s. In American railway securities, Erie common declined from 47 to 46; do. preferred from 73@75 to 72@74; do. consolidated Seconds from 93⅛ to 93; do. funded 5s from 89@91 to 88@90, and New-Jersey Central stock from 86@88 to 85@87; Illinois Central rose from 106½@107 to 107½; Atlantic and Great Western Seconds declined ¼ ₩ cent., to 26¼, and recovered to 26½. The sum of £45,000 in specie was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day. At Paris, Rentes advanced from 82f. 55c. to 82f. 67½c. Exchange on London was quoted at 25f. 28½c.

The rate for 60-day sterling bills on London was advanced from $4 85½ to $4 86, but demand remains nominally at $4 89. The market was firm in tone on a moderate business.

Government bonds were a fraction lower for the new 4 ₩ cents, which were unfavorably affected by the high rates for money. In railroad mortgages the transactions were not especially large, and the changes confined within narrow limits. Erie consolidated gold 7s rose from 118 to 118½, while do. consolidated Seconds fell off from 91⅝ to 91; Kansas and Texas Firsts sold at 103¼@103½; do. Seconds rose to 69¼, but subsequently declined to 68¼; Ohio and Mississippi Seconds fell off to 118¾, and rose to 119; American Dock and Improvement Company 7s rose from 109½ to 110; Chesapeake and Ohio, Series B, from 69¾ to 70; Ohio Central incomes from 54¼ to 55; Denver and Rio Grande Firsts declined to 102¾; St. Paul consolidated sinking funds were firm at 110, and Chicago and North-western consolidated gold coupons at 116½. In the remainder of the list, prices were well maintained and a fairly active demand prevailed to the close. State bonds were strong for Louisiana Consols, which advanced from 51 to 51⅞, closing at the highest point; District of Columbia 3.65s declined to 93; Tennessee old sold at 36½@36¾, and new series at 30¼.

The domestic exports from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day were $6,146,413. The exports since Jan. 1, this year, were $70,606,460, against $65,994,392 in 1879, and $75,187,785 in 1878.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1880. }

Receipts	$1,518,454 49
Payments	1,767,868 47
Balance, coin	104,498,371 39
Balance, notes	5,511,479 76

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 23.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106⅝	106⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	107⅝	107⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅛	103⅛
Adams Express	113¾	113¾
American Express	59½	59
Albany and Susquehanna	107½	107½
Alton and Terre Haute	25½	25½
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	66	67
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	44¼	43½
American District Telegraph	75	75
Boston Water Power	16	16¼
Boston Air Line	50	50
Boston Land Company	11	11¼
B., C. R. and Northern	65	66
Canton	58½	58½
Canada Southern	67⅛	66⅞
Climax Mining	2	2
Caribou Mining	2⅞	3
Central Arizona	8	8
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	41½	40½
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind.	79½	79
Chesapeake and Ohio	24¾	24¾
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	32¾	32¾
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	25½	25
C. C. and I. C.	17½	17¼
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	142	142⅝
Chicago and Alton	107½	107⅝
Chicago and Alton pref.	117	117
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	56⅝	56⅝
Chicago and North-west	96	95½
Chicago and North-west pref.	109½	109¼
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	84⅝	84⅝
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	106	106
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	177½	181
Cleveland and Pittsburg	110½	110½
Consolidation Coal	36	36
Cumberland Coal	35	35
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	94¼	93¾
Delaware and Hudson Canal	85½	84⅞
Excelsior Mining	20	20
Frankfort and Kokomo	22½	22½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	37½	35⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	71½	70½
Harlem	180	180
Homestake Mining	34	34
Houston and Texas	83	80¾
Illinois Central	105½	105
Indianapolis, Bloomington and West	31	30
Central Pacific	80	78
Ohio Central	25¾	25¾
Keokuk and Des Moines	13	13
Keokuk and Des Moines pref.	38	38
Lake Shore	108½	108
Lake Erie and Western	36½	36
La Plata	5	5
Louisville and Nashville	156	155
Little Pittsburg	9¼	9
Lou., N. Alb. and Chicago	96	95
Manhattan Railroad	43¾	36¼
Mariposa	3	3
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref.	11	11½
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref.	8	8
Metropolitan Railroad	115½	113
Michigan Central	93	92½
Mobile and Ohio	25	24¾
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	45¼	44½
Morris and Essex	108½	108½
Maryland Coal	26	26
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis	94	93
New Central Coal	32⅞	33½
New-Jersey Central	85½	84⅞
New-York Central	129½	129½
New-York and New-Haven	156½	156¼
New-York Elevated	119½	117½
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	45	44¾
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref.	70¾	69¾
Northern Pacific	32½	32
Northern Pacific pref.	55	54¼
Ohio and Mississippi	38¼	37
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	75	75
Ontario Mining	37¼	37¼
Oregon Railway and Navigation	110	110
Pacific Mail	42½	40
Panama	188	188
Pennsylvania	210	210
Philadelphia and Reading	70	70
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	118	118
Pullman Palace Car Company	117	117
Quicksilver	17	18
Quicksilver pref.	74¼	69
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	31	31
Rensselaer and Saratoga	119	120
Standard Mining	32	32
Sutro Tunnel	2⅞	2⅞
St. Louis and San Francisco	42¾	43
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	56	55
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	78	80
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	60	58¼
St. Paul and Sioux City	43¼	43
St. Paul and Sioux City pref.	80	80
New-York, Ontario and Western	26½	26⅞
Union Pacific	89½	89
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	44½	44
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.	69½	68⅜
Wells-Fargo Express	108	108
Western Union Telegraph	108	₩ 107
United States Express	49¾	49¾

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
American Express	59	59	100
Alton and Terre Haute pf.	67	67	143
Atl. and Pacific Tel.	43½	43½	100
American Dis. Telegraph	75	75	300
B., C. R. and Northern	66	66	270
Canada Southern	67½	66⅞	300
Climax Mining	2	1⅞	300
Central Arizona	8¾	8	400
Chic., St. Louis and N. O.	41	40	600
Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind.	79½	78	1,200
Chesapeake and Ohio	24¾	24¾	1,550
Ches. and Ohio 2d pref.	25½	25	200
Col., Chic. and Ind. Cen.	17½	17¼	225
Chicago, B. and Quincy	142⅝	142⅝	100
Chicago and Alton	107⅝	107⅝	100
Chicago, St. Paul and M.	56⅝	56⅝	200
Chicago and North-west	95⅞	95	9,260
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul	84⅝	83¾	13,340
C., M. and St. Paul pref.	106	105⅞	710
Chi., R. I. and Pacific	181	177½	4,440
Central Pacific	79½	78	950
Del., Lack. and West.	94¼	93¼	14,700
Del. and Hudson Canal	85¼	84⅞	2,359
Hannibal and St. Joseph	36½	35⅞	2,400
Han. and St. Joseph pref.	71	70½	300
Houston and Texas	83	80¾	800
Illinois Central	105½	104	4,420
Ind., Bloom. & Western	31	30	400
Lake Shore	108⅝	108	4,410
Lake Erie and Western	36½	36	400
Louisville & Nashville	156	155	600
Little Pittsburg	9¼	8¼	4,080
Lou., N. Alb. and C.	95	95	100
Manhattan Railroad	43	35½	51,145
Metropolitan Railroad	115½	113	480
Michigan Central	93¼	92½	2,450
Mobile and Ohio	25	24¾	300
Missouri, Kan. and Texas	45½	44⅜	9,800
Nash., Chat. and St. L.	94	93	2,700
New Central Coal	34	33	500
New-Jersey Central	85½	84¾	5,900
New-York Central	129½	129⅜	2,388
New-York Elevated	117½	117½	270
New-York, L. E. & West.	45⅝	44⅝	31,900
N. Y., L. E. & West. pref.	70	69¼	1,200
Northern Pacific	32½	32	500
Northern Pacific pref.	55¼	54¾	200
Ohio and Mississippi	38⅝	36¾	27,660
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	75	75	200
Ontario and Western	27	26½	2,450
Pacific Mail	42½	39⅝	47,805
Peoria, Dec. and Evans.	27½	27½	400
Phila. and Reading	70⅜	70	7,300
Quicksilver	18	18	200
Quicksilver pref.	74¼	69	2,400
Rensselaer & Saratoga	120	120	100
Standard Mining	32½	31½	1,500
Sutro Tunnel	2⅞	2⅞	400
St. Louis and San Fran.	43	43	100
St. L. and San F. pref.	56	56	200
St. L. and San F. 1st pref.	80	78½	300
St. Louis and Iron M.	60½	58¼	5,800
St. P. and S. City	43	43	100
Union Pacific	90	89	1,745
W., St. L. and Pacific	44⅝	43¾	3,700
W., St. L. and Pacific pref.	69¼	68⅜	6,600
Western Union Tel.	107⅝	106⅞	5,200
Total sales			288,814

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5s, 1880, registered	103⅛	103⅜
United States 5s, 1880, coupons	103⅛	103⅜
United States 6s, 1881, registered	105⅛	105⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	105⅛	105⅜
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103⅛	103⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	103⅛	103⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	107⅝	107⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	107⅝	107⅞
United States 4s, 1907, registered	105⅛	106⅜
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106⅝	106⅞
United States currency 6s, 1895	123	....
United States currency 6s, 1896	123	....
United States currency 6s, 1897	123	....
United States currency 6s, 1898	123	....
United States currency 6s, 1899	124	....

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	... @486	485¼@485½
Demand	... @489	488¼@
Cable transfers	... @490	488¾@489
Commercial	... @	483¾@484
Commercial, 3 days	... @	488 @488½
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	518¾@520	519⅜@520⅝
Demand	518¼@517½	519¼@518⅛
Cable transfers	... @515	... @516¼
Commercial	... @	522⅛@523¾
Commercial, 3 days	... @	520⅝@521¼
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	518¾@519⅜	519⅜@520
Demand	516¼@517½	516⅞@518⅛
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	520 @520⅝	520⅝@521¼
Demand	517½@518⅛	518⅛@518¾
Reichmarks:		
60-days sight	95 @ 95¼	94⅞@ 95
Demand	95¼@ 95½	95⅜@ 95½
Commercial	... @	94 @ 94¼
Commercial, 3 days	... @	95 @ 95⅛

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$108,893,065
Balances	5,047,217

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala., class A, 2 to 5	60	N. Y. 6s, g. l., '91	117
Ala., class A, sm.	63	N. Y. 6s, g. l., '92	118
Ala., class B, 5s	83	N. Y. 6s, g. l., '93	119
Ala., class C, 2 to 5	73	N. C. 6s, o., '86-98	29½
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is.	8	N. C. 6s, A. O.	29½
Conn. 6s, '83-4	106	N. C. N. C. R., '83-4-5	115
Ga. 6s, '80-86	106	N. C. N. C. R., 7s c. off	95
Ga. 7s, n.	109½	N. C. N. C. R., 7s, c.	115
Ga. 7s, ind.	110	N. C. N. C. R., 7s c. off	95
Ga. 7s, g.	113	N. C. f. a., '68-1900	11
Ill. coup. 6s	100	N. C. f. a., '68-98	11
Ill. w. l.	100	N. C. 6s, n., J. J., '92-8	12
Ky. 6s	100	N. C. n., A. O.	12
La. 7s, co., '14	51⅛	N. C. C. R.	4
La. 7s, sm.	50	N. C. sp. t. cl. 1	3½
Mich. 6s	103	N. C. sp. t. cl. 2	3½
Mich. 7s	115	Ohio 6s, '86	108½
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83	101	S. C. 6s, a. M. 23, '69, n.f.	4
Mo. 6s, due '86	106	Tenn. 6s, o., '90-2-8	36¾
Mo. 6s, due '87	106½	Tenn. 6s, n., '92-8-1900	30
Mo. 6s, due '88	107	Tenn. 6s, n. s., '14	30
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90	108	Va. 6s, o.	23
Mo. 6s, A. or U., due '92	107	Va. 6s, n., '66	23
Mo. 6s, L. I. due '94-5	109	Va. 6s, n., '67	23
Mo. H. & S. J., due '86	106½	Va. 6s, co.	75
Mo. H. & St. J., due '87	106	Va. 6s, x-m.	53½
N. Y. 6s, g. r., '87	107	Va. 6s, co. 2d s.	33
N. Y. 6s, g. c., '87	107	Va. 6s, def.	5½
N. Y. 6s, g. l., '83	107	Dis. Col. 3.65s, '24	93

And the following for railway mortgages:

B. & O. 1st 6s, P. br.	110	L. & M. C. br. 7s	110
B., B. & E. 1st 7s	36	N. & D. 1st 7s	109
B., C. R. & N. 1st 5s	89½	L. E. & W. 1st 6s	99¾
C. & O. 6s, g. a. B., int. d.	69¾	L. R. & M. 1st 6s	101
C. & O. 6s, cur. in. d.	44½	Mor. & Ess. 1st 6s	109⅝
C. & A. 1st 7s	[illegible]	Mich. C. co. 7s	121
C. & A. s. f. 6s	107½	M., K. & T. co. as	103¼
La. & Mo. R. 1st 7s	108	M., K. & T. 2d inc.	68¼
La. & Mo. R. 2d 7s	102	H. & C. M. 7s 1st	108½
St. L., J. & C. 1st 7s	112½	M. & O. 1s 6s	101
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	109½	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	105
C., B. & Q. co. 7s	120	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	108
C., R. I. & P. s. 6s	117	N. Y. C. & H. 1st c. 7s	125½
K. & D. M. 1st 5s	98	N. Y. C. & H. 1st r. 7s	125½
K. & D. M. 5s, sm.	98	Harlem 1st 7s, c.	126
C. R. of N. J. 1st 7s	110½	Harlem 1st 7s, r.	126
C. R. of N. J. cn. 7s as	106½	O. & M. co. s. f. 7s	114½
C. R. of N. J. cv. 7s as	106½	O. & M. co. 2d 7s	119
C. R. of N. J. adj. 7s	107½	O. & M. 1st Sp. div. 7s	79
A. D. & I. 7s	109	Ohio C. 1st 6s	59⅝
A. D. & I. 7s as.	109	P. D. & E. 1st 6s	96½
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. d.	129½	C. P. g. 6s	112½
M. & St. P. 2d 7 3-10 P. d.	113	C. P., S. J. br. 6s	105
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, \$ g. R. d.	113	C. P. S. a. 7s	108
M. & St. P. 1st La C. d. 7s	112	C. P. l. g. 6s	105
M. & St. P. 1st I. & M. 7s	111¼	W. P. 6s	103
M. & St. P. 1st I. & D. 7s	109½	S. P. of Cal. 1st 6s	100½
M. & St. P. 1st H. & D. 7s	109½	U. P. 1st 6s	112½
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M. 7s	116	U. P. l. g. 7s	113
M. & St. P. co. s. f. 7s	110	U. P. s. f. 8s	118
M. & St. P. 1st I. & D. ex.	110	U. P. s. f. 8s	114
C. & N. W. s. f. 7s	109	U. P. s. f. 8s	104½
C. & N. W. int. 7s	108	K. P. 1st 6s, '95, s. c.	116½
C. & N. W. 1st 7s	109	K. P. 1st 6s, '96, ex.	103
C. & N. W. c. g. 7s	116½	K. P. D. div. 6s as s. c.	103½
C. & N. W. r. g. 7s	116	K. P. D. div. s. c.	103
C. & M. 1st 7s	113	K. P. D. div. 1st co. 6s	104
C., C. C. & I. 1st 7s, s. f.	112	P. R. of Mo. 1st 7s	109
C., C. C. & I. co. 7s	109½	P. R. of Mo. 2d 7s	105
C. S. L. & N. O. T. 1st 7s	108	St. L. & I. M. 1st 7s	110
C. S. L. & N. O. 1st co. 7s	109	St. L. & I. M. 2d 7s	106
D., L. & W. 2d 7s	105	St. L. & I. M. 7s c. d.	75½
D., L. & W. 7s cv.	105	St. P. R. of Mo. 1st 6s	102
D., L. & W. 7s	116½	T. & P. I. & G. s. 7s	70
S. B. & N. Y. 1st 7s	116	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s	129½
M. & E. 1st 7s	131	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d 7s	117½
M. & E. 7s of 1900	104½	C. & P. co. s. f. 7s	119
D. & H. 1st co. gd. 7s	116	C. & P. 4th co. s. f. 6s	109
D. & H. 1st 7s, '84	105	C. C. & I. C. 1st co. 7s	83
D. & H. 1st 7s, '91	108	C. C. & I. C. 1st tr. s.	83
D. & H. c. 7s	112	C. & I. C. 1st t. c. c. s.	83
D. & H. r. 7s	112	P. & R. c. 6s, 1971	80
D. & H. 1st P. div. c. 7s	110	P. & R. r. 6s	80
D. & H. 1st P. div. r. 7s	110	P. & R. c. 7s	80
A. & S. 2d 7s	104	P. & R. r. 7s, 1911	80
A. & S. 2d 7s	104	P. & R. imp. c. 6s	80
A. & S. 1st co. gtd. 7s	112⅝	R. W. & O. 1st co. 7s	100
A. & S. G. 1st 7s	103	St. L. & I. M. 1st 7s	114
Erie 1st ext. 7s	120	St. L. & I. M. 2d 7s	103½
Erie 2d ext. 7s	105½	S. L. & I. M. A. br. 1st 7s	103
Erie 4th ext. 7s	104¼	St. L. & I. M. C. & F. 1st 7s	107
Erie 1st co. g. 7s	118	St. L. A. & T. H. 2d p. 7s	102½
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d co. 6s	91	St. L. A. & T. H. 2d 7s	102
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st co. f. c. 7s	115	St. L. & S. C. 1st 6s	100
N. Y. L. E. & W. 2d cuf. c. 5s	88	T. P. & W. 1st tr. r. for 7s	98
H. & St. J. 8s cv.	107	T. P. & W. 1st p. l. foreu	98
H. & T. C. 1st M. L. 7s	109	Wabash 7s, '79	99¾
H. & T. C. 1st W. div. 7s	106½	T. & W. 1st St. L. d. 7s	105
H. & T. C. 2d M. L. 8s	114	Gt. W. 1st 7s	107
H. & T. C. 2d div. 7s	110	Q. & T. 1st 7s	105
C. P. & M. 1st 7s	103	Ill. & S. Ia. 1st 7s	100
I. B. & W. 1st pf. 7s	110	St. L. K. C. & N. S. C. b. 1st	105
I. B. & W. 1st 3-4-5-6s	74½	W. Mo. 1st 7s	115
I. B. & W. 2d 3-4-5-6s	65	W. U. s. f. 7s, 1900	115
I. & G. N. 1st 6s	96	W. U. r. 7s, 1900	115
I. & G. N. 1st 6s, g.	101½	C. R. of N. J. inc.	86
C. & T. n. 7s	110	C. R. of N. J. inc.	86
C. P. & A. 7s	110	C. C. & I. C. inc. 7s	41
B. & E. 7s	110	C. St. L. & N. O. 2d	76
L. S. co. c. 1st 7s	122	I. B. & W. inc.	50
L. S. co. r. 2d 7s	117	L. E. & W. inc.	68
L. S. co. c. 2d	117	L. & Gt. N. 2d inc.	73
L. S. co. r. 2d	116	L. & W. C. C.	71
L. & N. co. 7s	113	L. E. & W. inc. 7s	64

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 23.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	121½	122
United Railroads of New-Jersey	167	167½
Pennsylvania Railroad	52½	52½
Reading Railroad	35	35⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	51½	51⅝
Catawissa Railroad preferred	50	50½
Northern Pacific Railroad	31¾	31⅞
Northern Pacific Railroad preferred	54	54⅛
Northern Central Railroad	33	33½
Lehigh Navigation	37½	37¾
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	19⅛	19¼
Hestonville Railway	22½	23
Philadelphia and Erie	17	17¼

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 23.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	7¾	Leviathan	11-32
Alta	3¾	Leeds	¾
Argenta	21-32	Lady Washington	21-32
Belcher	5¾	Mexican	14½
Best & Belcher	10½	Martin White	15-16
Bullion	4½	Mono	6⅛
Bodie	7½	Mammoth	2½
Belle Isle	1¼	McClinton	21-32
Bechtel	2	Maybelle	5-32
Boston Consolidated	1	Manhattan	15-16
Bulwer	9	Northern Belle	18
Black Hawk	21-32	North Bonanza	11-32
Belvidere	3¼	Noonday	3⅛
California	3½	North Belle Isle	¼
Chollar	5½	Navajo	5-16
Consolidated Virginia	3¼	Ophir	17⅜
Crown Point	3¼	Oro	3
Caledonia	1¼	Overman	2¼
Caledonia B. H.	2¾	Potosi	4¼
Dudley	11-16	Raymond & Ely	27-32
Eureka Consolidated	21½	Savage	5⅜
Exchequer	2½	Sierra Nevada	20⅛
Gould & Curry	5¼	South Bulwer	1⅜
Grand Prize	1⅝	Syndicate	½
Goodshaw	13-32	Silver Hill	13-16
Hale & Norcross	6¾	Tioga	2⅞
Hillside	27-32	Tip Top	4⅞
Imperial	1	Tuscarora	31-32
Julia Consolidated	1½	Union Consolidated	38¾
Justice	1½	Wales	3⅛
Jackson	4½	Yellow Jacket	7⅜

The Tioga Mining Company has levied an assessment of 25 cents per share, and the Martin White Mining Company one of 50 cents per share.

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., March 23.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	16 3-16	Eastern R. R.	42½
Boston Land	10¼	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	52
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	110½	Calumet & Hecla	245
Atch. & Top. l. g. 7s	114	Copper Falls	13
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	124	Duncan Silver	2½
Atch. & Top. l. 8s	124	Franklin	21½
Eastern R. R. 3½s, n.	94	International	25c.
Hartford & Erie 7s	57½	Pewabic	21½
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	125½	Quincy	36½
Boston & Albany R. R.	148	Ridge	7½
Boston & Maine R. R.	123	Silver Islet	14
Bur. & Mo. in Neb.	141½	Madison Copper Mine	3
Chi., C., Dub. & Minn.	70	Allouez Mining Co.	20
Cin., San. & Clev.	15½		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞PACIFIC RAILWAY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

CIRCULAR NO. 2.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1880.

The second installment of 10 per cent. upon subscriptions for the extension of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be due and payable on April 2, at the office of WOERISHOFFER & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

Payments will be indorsed upon the certificate.

C. F. WOERISHOFFER, Treasurer.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 12,800 head; shipments, 5,500 head; market dull and slow, and prices 5c.@10c. lower; sales of mixed packing, $4@$4 25; shipping, $4 30@$4 65; light, $4 10@$4 35. Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head; shipments, 1,800 head; market moderately active, but easy; shipping, $4@$5 10; butchers' steady, fair firm; common dull at $2@$4 20; stockers slow and 10c. lower, at $3 80@$4. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 800 head; market easier, but not quotably lower; there are some fears of a break; quoted at $3 40@$6 40. A dispatch from London to the *Journal* says: "Cattle very firm, and some sales at higher prices; good clearance made. Sheep very firm and somewhat higher."

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 23.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,445 head; total for the week thus far, 8,445 head; for the same time last week, 7,600 head; consigned through, 269 cars; market dull at yesterday's prices; sales of extra Steers, for export, at $5@$5 25; good to choice, $4 80@$4 80; fair to medium, $4 25@$4 35; light butchers, $3 90@$3 75; Oxen, $3 75@$4 35; fat Bulls, for export, $3 80@$4 25; ordinary, fair to good, $3@$3 25; best grades disposed of. Milch Cows—Demand and offerings light; sales of good to extra at $27@$35; common to fair, $20@$25 ₩ head; Veal Calves steady at $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 600 head; total for the week thus far, 18,200 head; for the same time last week, 11,000 head; consigned through, 14 cars; market quiet; buyers and sellers apart, tending down; a few loads taken for Boston at $6 30@$6 80; common, $5; Western Lambs quotable at $6 50@$7 30; 15 cars remain unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,980 head; total for the week thus far, 17,980 head; for the same time last week, 14,935 head; consigned through, 100 cars; market dull, weak, and lower; limited demand both for Eastern and local trade; sales of good to choice Yorkers at $4 50@$4 60; fair lights, $4 35@$4 45; medium and heavy grades, $4 70@$4 80; fair ends, $4 15@$4 30; Pigs, $4 20@$4 30; several cars remain unsold.

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 23.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 209 head; market firm for good lots; working Oxen in moderate demand; sales of choice beef Cattle at $7 25@$7 75; extra, $6 75@$7; first quality, $6@$6 50; second quality, $5@$5 50; third quality, $4@$4 75; Store Cattle—Working Oxen, ₩ pair, $85@$170; Milch Cows and Calves, $20@$50; Farrow Cows, $12@$25; fancy Cows, $55@$65; yearlings, $7@$14; 2-year olds, $12@$25; 3-year olds, $20@$35. Western fat Swine, live, 5¼c. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,817 head; market generally unchanged; Spring Lambs not in sufficient supply to make a quotation; sales of Sheep, in lots, $4@$5 50 each; extra, $6@$7; Lambs, 6¾c.@8c.; Veal Calves, 4c.@6½c.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—Cattle quiet and unchanged; supply light, mostly medium grades; good heavy shipping Steers wanted at $4 70@$5 10; fair, $4 50@$4 60; light to medium, $4@$4 40; stockers and feeders, $3 25@$3 90; butchers' stuff entirely unchanged; receipts, 800 head; shipments, none. Sheep firm and unchanged; sales at $5@$5 25; receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, none. Hogs quiet; Yorkers and Baltimores, $4 10@$4 15; mixed packing, $4@$4 15; butchers' to fancy, $4 20@$4 40; receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 1,400 head.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., March 23.—Cattle—Receipts 51 head of through and 417 head of local; supply light and all sold out; best, $5@$5 25; fair to good, $4@$4 80; common, $3 10@$3 65; stockers, 700 to 800 lb., $3 25@$3 75. Bulls, Cows, and Stags, $2@$3 50; sales 544 head. Hogs—Receipts, 1,385 head; Yorkers, $4 40@$4 50; Philadelphias, $4 65@$5. Sheep—Receipts, 5,600 head; selling at $4 75@$6 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 23.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat unsettled, but generally lower; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 15½@$1 16, cash; $1 16, March; $1 15⅞, April; $1 16 bid, May; sales at $1 14½@$1 16¾, May; No. 3 do., $1 04@$1 04½. Corn unsettled, but generally higher; fresh, 36c.; regular, 33⅞c., cash, March and April; 37⅞c., May; 37½c., June; sales at 36⅞c.@37⅞c., May; Rejected, 34c. Oats quiet and weak at 27⅞c., cash and April; 31½c., May. Rye easier at 69c.@71c. Barley easier at 76c. Pork in fair demand, and higher at $10 40, cash; $10 42½ April, $10 57½ May. Lard in good demand, and a shade higher at $6 87½, cash and April; $6 97½, May. Bulk-meats fairly active and a shade higher; Shoulders, $4; Short Rib, $6 35; Clear Sides, $6 50. Dressed Hogs steady, with a fair demand at $4 95@$5. Timothy-seed dull, weak, and lower at $2 45@$2 50. Flax-seed dull, weak and lower at $1 50@$1 57½. Eggs, 8½c.@9c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 08. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Corn, 235,000 bushels; Oats, 99,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 16,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 247,000 bushels; Oats, 79,000 bushels; Rye, 3,300 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. At the close—Wheat strong and higher at $1 16⅜ April and May; rejected, 89c. Corn stronger and ¼c. higher. Oats strong and ⅛c. higher. Pork strong and 12½c. higher. Lard strong and 7½c. higher.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 23.—Wool firm, with an upward tendency; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, XX and above, 55c.@53c.; X, 53c.@55c.; medium, 55c.@57½c.; coarse, 58c.@60c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine or X and XX, 53c.@55c.; medium, 53½c.@54c.; coarse, 58c.@59c. Washed Combing and Delaine—Fine Washed Delaine, X and XX, 60c.; medium Washed Combing and Delaine, 68c.@70c.; coarse do. do., 60c.@65c.; Canada Washed Combing, 55c.; Tub-washed—Choice, 68c.@70c.; fair, 65c.@65c.; Unwashed Combing and Delaine—Medium Unwashed Combing and Delaine, 46c.@50c.; coarse do. do. do., 42c.@43c. Bright Unwashed Clothing—Fine or X and XX, 40c.@42; medium, 45c.@47½c.; coarse, 40c.@43c. Dark Earthy Unwashed Clothing—Fine, 30c.@35c.; medium, 35c.@40c.; coarse, 35c.@40c. Oregon—Fine, 40c.@45c.; medium, 45c.@50c.; coarse, 40c.@43c. California—Fine, 35c.@40c.; medium, 35c.@40c.; coarse, 35c.@37c. New-Mexican and Colorado—Fine, 33c.@40c.; medium, 37c.@40c.; coarse, (for carpets,) 25c.@32c. Pulled—Extra Merino, 50c.@55c.; Super, 55c.@62½c.; Lamber Super, 57c.@60c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 23.—Flour lower; Double Extra, $5 10@$5 15; Triple Extra, $5 35 bid; Family, $5 60 asked; choice, $5 60 asked; fancy, $5 67½@$5 70. May; $5 52½@$5 55, June. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 18@$1 18¼, cash; $1 17¼@$1 18, March; $1 17½@$1 18¼, April and May; $1 12½@$1 13¼, June; No. 3 do., $1 13. Corn—Cash higher and options lower; 33½c.@35¼c., cash; 33¾c.@34c., May; 33½c.@36⅛c., June; 37c., July. Oats dull at 31½c.@32c., cash; 32½c.@33⅞c., June. Rye dull at 71c. Barley dull and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 06. Pork dull; job lots, $11 cash; $10 75, April. Lard nominally $6 35. Bulk-meats and Bacon steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 29,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 23.—Flour dull and drooping; family, nominally $5 70@$5 90; fancy, $6 15@$6 75. Wheat dull and lower at $1 28; receipts, 3,700 bushels; shipments, 2,600 bushels. Corn dull, weak, and lower at 40c. Oats steady, with a fair demand at 37c.@38c. Rye dull and lower to sell at 83c.@84c. Barley steady and unchanged. Pork dull and nominal at $11@$11 50. Lard dull, lower to sell, at 7c. Bulk-meats in fair demand; shoulders, 3⅞c.; Clear Rib, $6 35; Clear Sides, $6 75. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 4⅞c.; Clear Rib, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7¼c. Whisky steady, with a fair demand at $1 04. Butter quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm; hards, 10c.@10¼c.; New-Orleans, 7¼c.@8⅛c. Hogs quiet; common, $3 50@$4 15; light, $4 20@$4 40; packing, $4 20@$4 50; butchers, $4 50@$4 65; receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 450 head.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at opening, declined ½c., and closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 18½; do. soft, $1 14; No. 2 Milwaukee, spot and March, $1 12½; April, $1 12¾; May, $1 17½; No. 3 do., $1 05½; No. 4 do., 99½c.; Rejected, 89c. Corn higher and active, at 35½c. for No. 2. Oats dull, at 34c. for No. 2. Rye ½c. lower, at 71½c.@72⅛c. for No. 1. Barley quiet; No. 2 Spring, 68c. Provisions quiet, but firm. Mess Pork firm, at $10 40, cash; $10 55, May. Lard—Prime Steam, $6 90, cash; $7, May. Dressed Hogs weak at $4 90@$4 95. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Barley, 3,900 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Barley, 3,800 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 23.—Flour steady; Clear, $6@$6 75; No. 1 Spring, $6 70@$6 95; Amber Winter, $6 90@$7 15; White Winter, $7@$7 25; Double Extra, $7 10@$7 25; New Process, $7 25@$8 25; Graham, $6 75@$7; sales, 700 bbls. Wheat weaker; No. 1 Minnesota Spring, $1 37; White State, $1 35; Red State, $1 38. Corn quiet and unchanged; Western Mixed, 57c.; State, 50c. Barley dull and nominal; choice Canada held at 90c.; No. 1 Canada, 87c.; No. 2 Canada, 77c. Corn-meal steady and unchanged; bolted, $23; unbolted, $21. Mill-feed scarce and firm; Shorts, Shipstuffs, and Middlings, $20. Receipts—Barley, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 1,100 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 750 bbls.; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Lumber, 96,000 feet.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 23.—Wheat dull; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 21; No. 2 Red Winter, spot and March $1 26½; April, $1 26⅛; May, $1 26⅞; June, $1 22; July, $1 08½. Corn weak; High Mixed, 40⅞c.; No. 2, spot, 40½c.; May, 40¾c. Oats dull; No. 2, 33½c. Clover-seed steady; mammoth, $4 60; prime, $4 07½; No. 2, $3 80. At the close—Wheat active and firmer; No. 2 Red Winter, March and April, $1 26; May, $1 26¾; June, $1 22¼; Amber Michigan, $1 26. Corn firmer; No. 2, May, 40⅞c.; Damaged, 36½c.; Rejected, 39½c. Receipts—Wheat, 60,000 bushels; Corn, 138,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 44,000 bushels; Corn, 100,000 bushels; Oats, none.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 23.—Flour steady with a fair demand. Wheat dull and lower; sale, 3,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, at $1 33. Corn quiet; sales 1,000 bushels old Western, in store, at 48c.; 2,000 bushels new No. 2 Toledo, on the track, at 48c. Oats dull; sale, one car of Mixed Michigan, at 40c. Barley steady. Rye inactive. Railroad Freights to New-York lower—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 5½c. Receipts—Railroads—Flour, 4,900 bbls.; Wheat, 112,400 bushels; Corn, 141,400 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 4,920 bbls.; Wheat, 112,400 bushels; Corn, 162,500 bushels; Oats, 41,000 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 4,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Mich., March 23.—Flour dull and lower; sales, 400 bbls. White at $6@$6 10. Wheat dull; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 22¼; March nominal; $1 22½, April and May; $1 21, June. Corn dull and lower; No. 1 Yellow, 45½c.; High Mixed, 45c.; No. 1 Mixed, 44c.; No. 2 do., 43c. Oats declining; holders pressing their stock upon the market; No. 1 White, 39c.; No. 2 do., 38c.; No. 1 Mixed, 38c.; No. 2 do., 37½c. Clover-seed, nothing doing; No. 2 nominally $3 70; prime nominally $4 10. Receipts—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 48,000 bushels; Corn, 1,900 bushels; Oats, 2,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 800 bushels; Oats, 900 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 23.—Corn quiet and weak at 52c.@55c. Oats easier at 44c.@45c. Corn-meal dull and lower at $2 25@$2 30. Hay quiet and weak; prime, $18@$20; choice, $22@$23. Bacon quiet and weak; Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c. Bran dull and lower at $1. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, $2 50 ₩ $1,000 premium; bankers' Sterling, $4 88½.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 23.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 49c. Rosin steady at $1 15 for Strained, and $1 17½ for Good Strained. Tar firm at $1 35; Crude Turpentine steady at $1 75 for Hard, and $2 75 for Yellow Dip. Corn unchanged.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 23.—The Printing Cloth market has had a little better demand extended, but with a limited business, previous quotations are unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 23.—Petroleum steady at 7½c. for Standard White.

PEORIA, Ill., March 23.—Whisky unsettled at, nominally, $1 05.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 23—12:30 P. M.—United States 4 per cent. bonds, 108¼; new 5s, 105⅛; Erie, 46½; Atlantic and Great Western second mortgage Trustees certificates, 26¼; British Consols, 97 13-16 for money, and 97 15-16 for the account.

4 P. M.—Erie, second Consols, 93; Atlantic and Great Western second mortgage Trustees certificates, 26½; Illinois Central, 107½. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £45,000. Silver is quoted to-day at 52 1-16d. ₩ ounce. Paris advices quote 3 ₩ cent. rentes 82f. 67½c. for the account.

PARIS, March 23.—Exchange on London, 25f. 28½c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, March 23—3 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firm.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 6,850 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 7 3-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 7 9-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 7 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 7 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 7⅜d. Provisions—Lard, 38s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for American.

5:15 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet but steady. Produce—Linseed-oil, 27s.@27s. 6d ₩ cwt.

LONDON, March 23—4 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 56s. 6d. ₩ quarter.

ANTWERP, March 23.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 104f. 50c. ₩ 100 kilos.

BREMEN, March 23.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 41¼ marks ₩ 110 lb.

HAVANA, March 23.—Spanish Gold, 233½@234. Exchange steady; on the United States, 60 days, gold, 3¾@4¼ premium; short sight, do., 4½@5 premium; on London, 14¾@15¼ premium; on Paris, 1¼ premium. Sugar weaker, but unchanged. There have been no sales here for three months, and the hank is unusual for this season of the year.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Tuesday, March 23, 1880.

The receipts of the principal items of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Flour, bbls.	2,000	Molasses, hhds.	148
Meal, bbls.	328	Molasses, bbls.	75
Heavy Goods, packages	4,500	Oil, bbls.	1,140
Wheat, bushels	1,950	Pickles, pkgs.	1,000
Corn, bushels	6,000	Pork, bbls.	64
Oats, bushels	20	Beef, bbls.	52
Rye, bushels	2,000	Tallow, pkgs.	2,642
Barley, bushels	1,000	Lard, pkgs.	1,264
Malt, bushels	1,000	Cheese, pkgs.	500
Peas, bushels	1,000	Butter, pkgs.	2,049
Pork, bbls.	1,000	Beef, pkgs.	3,067
Beef, bbls.	1,000	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,000
Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,000	Spelter, lbs.	100
Lard, pkgs.	1,000	Stearic, pkgs.	500
Tobacco, pkgs.	1,000	Whiskey, bbls.	9
Tobacco, hhds.	1,000	Tallow, pkgs.	1,000
Tobacco, bbls.	1,000	Rice, pkgs.	1,000
Tobacco, bags	1,000	Coffee, bags	1,000
Hides, No.	1,000	Sugar, hhds.	1,000
Rosin, bbls.	1,000	Sugar, bbls.	1,000
Leather, sides	11,941	Wool, bales	1,000

COTTON—A fair degree of animation has been noted in the opening week, at slightly modified prices....Deliveries in early delivery fields and indications have been present sufficiently to give values. Sales have been in demand for prompt delivery of 600 bales, including 449 taken by spinners, and 151 by speculators. Low Middling opened at 12 1-16c., Middling at 12 5-16c., Middling at 12c., Middling at 12 3-16c., Middling at 12 1-16c., Fair at 14 15-16c., Fair at 14 1-16c. And for forward delivery sales have been reported to-day of 100,900 bales, based on Middling, of which 100,000 bales were made at 12 1-16c., and 900 bales at 12 3-16c. The receipts to-day have been 2,000 bales, and thus far this week, 30,677 bales, against 28,533 bales same time in the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 4,454,048 bales, against 4,672,128 bales same time last year, including Ocean, coast, and Consolidated exports (three days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 187,847 bales, to the Continent 5,000 bales, consolidated stock at all ports, 1,253,533 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 231,136 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month	Sales.	Price.
March	2,900	12.01@12.03
April	32,500	12.01@12.06
May	17,600	12.13@12.15
June	41,200	12.25@12.41
July	12,600	12.49@12.59
August	9,300	12.55@12.61
September	3,900	12.39@12.52
October	1,900	12.39@12.40
November	800	12.04
December	700	11.98@12.00

Transferable orders issued at 12.05.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month	To-day.	To-day.
March	12.04@	12.02@12.03
April	12.06@	12.05@
May	12.14@12.15	12.13@12.14
June	12.41@12.42	12.40@12.41
July	12.54@12.55	12.53@12.55
August	12.62@12.63	12.60@12.61
September	12.39@12.40	12.39@12.40
October	12.39@12.40	12.39@12.41
November	12.05@12.07	12.04@12.06
December	12.01@12.03	11.99@12.02

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

March	12.06	August	12.57
April	12.11	September	12.31
May	12.27	October	12.42
June	12.40	November	12.07
July	12.58		

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate movement has been reported in State and Western Flour, which has been again quoted much depressed and more or less nominally lower, with increased interest in the trade, leaving showing a further decline of 10c.@15c. P bbl., some transactions indicating a fall of as much as 25c. P bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,000 bbls., including about 7,000 bbls. for export, sales were 1,150 bbls. low Extras, for shipment within the range of $3 25@3 50 for interior to very choice, (Gold Hills Extra, including 500 bbls. at $3 75.) 750 bbls. City Mills Extras, including West India grades, within the range of $3 10@3 60 for City to very choice, chiefly at $3 15@3 45, and South American brands at $3 50@3 75, the latter for fancy and superior to very choice. English brands at $5@5 50; equal to 2,400 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, at $4 10@4 50 for fair to fancy, and 1,000 bbls. Patent at $5 25@5 75, 1,500 bbls. do., straight Extras, (these at $3 50@3 75 for fancy, and up to $4 50@4 75 for very fancy, (75 bbls. of this favorite brand of Minnesota Flour at high at $4 75 in sales,) at $4 25@4 75 for Patent Extras, at from $4 25@4 50 for ordinary to very choice Winter, and $3 50@4 25 for ordinary to very choice Winter, very fancy at higher figures; unsound and Sour Flour at from $2 75@3 25, at the lowest range at which the attention has been given to Southern Flour, even in a jobbing way, and values continue heavy and irregular, closing lower throughout; 500 bbls. sold, in lots, chiefly Extras, at from $3 60@3 75, mainly at from $3 65@3 70 for fair to fancy. A limited trade noted in Rye Flour at slower previous figures; 275 bbls. sold, in lots, chiefly at $4 75@5 10 for fair to fancy. Nothing in Corn Meal, (136 bbls. fancy ware, at $5 15.)....Corn-meal without important inquiry at the moment, and quoted weaker; equivalent to fancy Yellow Western quoted at $3 10 for brands delivered in City, Brandywine at $3 25@3 30; sales included 300 bbls. Brandywine....Corn-meal in bags, sells slowly, even in a jobbing way, at 95c.@$1 25, as to quality; City coarse Brown at $1 37 cash, and poor to fair Western do. as low as 90c. @95c.....Oat-meal very quiet at $5@7 50 for coarse to very fancy, (few brands of even choice baking at $8 50@9.....Buckwheat without further movement since our last, and quoted nominally at $3@3 50 P bushel.

WHEAT—Winter Wheat has been further depressed 1c.@2c. P a bushel, on a very feverish and variable market, to the extent of a decline, in sympathy for prompt and forward delivery—especially for forward delivery—having been again very decided, while the demand has been somewhat better for the nearer shipment, the tendency for tonnage in ocean freights, and the unfavorable tenor of the advices by cable, operating against this interest. After the extreme close, prices called 3c.@12½c. a bushel higher than the opening of the week, under a more urgent speculative call, in good part to cover contract delivery contracts. Spring Wheat has been comparatively dull, and quoted lower and unsettled throughout, the close being weak, at a moderate scale.....Western reports have been, as a rule, at continued heaviness.....Sales have been reported of 1,591,000 bushels, of which 191,000 bushels represent nominally 44,000 bushels delivery, including Nos. 1 White at $1 33@$1 40c., closing at $1 39, about 6,000 bushels in store, weak at $1 38, (against $1 41 yesterday;) 1,120,000 bushels do. March, closing at $1 38@$1 40, closing at $1 39 bid, (against $1 40½ yesterday;) 126,000 bushels do. April options at $1 36@$1 37½, closing at $1 37 bid, (against $1 39 yesterday;) 30,000 bushels do. deliverable by April 13, for export, at $1 38; 128,000 bushels do. May options, at $1 39@$1 39½, closing at $1 39½ bid, (against $1 39½ yesterday;) 1,000,000 bushels do. June, closing at $1 44 bid, (against $1 45 yesterday;) 1,000,000 bushels do. July, closing at $1 47 bid, (against $1 48 yesterday;) 129,000 bushels do. March options, at $1 43@$1 44½, closing at $1 44, (against $1 45 yesterday;) 440,000 bushels do. April options, at $1 41@$1 43½, closing at $1 43, (against $1 43½ yesterday;) 38,400 bushels do. May options, at $1 38½@$1 40½, closing at $1 39½ bid, (against $1 40½ yesterday;) 5,600 bushels No. 2 Red, Kansas grade, at $1 36½; 21,000 bushels Upgraded Red at $1 37@$1 42½; 20,000 bushels No. 2 Spring, within the range of $1 35@$1 36, (part called North-west.)

CORN—Under a continued pressure of stock, the market has again yielded 1c.@2c. P bushel, in sympathy with active movement, largely in the option line, closing heavily. Sales have been reported of 458,000 bushels, (of which 186,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including New-York, Western, and Southern, regular inspection, about 20,000 bushels, at 56c.@56½c., chiefly at 56½c., closing at 56¼c. asked; do. old crop, 12,000 bushels, at 57c.; New-York No. 2, March options, 40,000 bushels, at 56c.@56¼c., closing at 56c. bid; do. April options, 125,000 bushels, at 56c.@56¼c., closing at 56¼c. bid; do. May options, 40,000 bushels, at 56¾c.@56¾c., closing at 56¾c. bid; do. June options, 20,000 bushels, at 57c.@57¼c., closing at 57¼c. bid; do. July options, 40,000 bushels, at 57½c.@57¾c., closing at 57¾c. bid; do. August options, 20,000 bushels, at 58c.@58¼c., closing at 58¼c. bid; do. September options, 20,000 bushels, at 58½c.@58¾c., closing at 58¾c. bid; do. October options, 20,000 bushels, at 59c.@59¼c., closing at 59¼c. bid; do. November options, 20,000 bushels, at 59½c.@59¾c., closing at 59¾c. bid; do. December options, 20,000 bushels, at 60c.@60¼c., closing at 60¼c. bid; do. January options, 20,000 bushels, at 60½c.@60¾c., closing at 60¾c. bid; do. February options, 20,000 bushels, at 61c.@61¼c., closing at 61¼c. bid; do. March options, 20,000 bushels, at 61½c.@61¾c., closing at 61¾c. bid; do. April options, 20,000 bushels, at 62c.@62¼c., closing at 62¼c. bid; do. May options, 20,000 bushels, at 62½c.@62¾c., closing at 62¾c. bid; do. June options, 20,000 bushels, at 63c.@63¼c., closing at 63¼c. bid; do. July options, 20,000 bushels, at 63½c.@63¾c., closing at 63¾c. bid; do. August options, 20,000 bushels, at 64c.@64¼c., closing at 64¼c. bid; do. September options, 20,000 bushels, at 64½c.@64¾c., closing at 64¾c. bid; do. October options, 20,000 bushels, at 65c.@65¼c., closing at 65¼c. bid; do. November options, 20,000 bushels, at 65½c.@65¾c., closing at 65¾c. bid; do. December options, 20,000 bushels, at 66c.@66¼c., closing at 66¼c. bid; do. January options, 20,000 bushels, at 66½c.@66¾c., closing at 66¾c. bid; do. February options, 20,000 bushels, at 67c.@67¼c., closing at 67¼c. bid; do. March options, 20,000 bushels, at 67½c.@67¾c., closing at 67¾c. bid; do. April options, 20,000 bushels, at 68c.@68¼c., closing at 68¼c. bid; do. May options, 20,000 bushels, at 68½c.@68¾c., closing at 68¾c. bid; do. June options, 20,000 bushels, at 69c.@69¼c., closing at 69¼c. bid; do. July options, 20,000 bushels, at 69½c.@69¾c., closing at 69¾c. bid; do. August options, 20,000 bushels, at 70c.@70¼c., closing at 70¼c. bid; do. September options, 20,000 bushels, at 70½c.@70¾c., closing at 70¾c. bid; do. October options, 20,000 bushels, at 71c.@71¼c., closing at 71¼c. bid; do. November options, 20,000 bushels, at 71½c.@71¾c., closing at 71¾c. bid; do. December options, 20,000 bushels, at 72c.@72¼c., closing at 72¼c. bid; do. January options, 20,000 bushels, at 72½c.@72¾c., closing at 72¾c. bid; do. February options, 20,000 bushels, at 73c.@73¼c., closing at 73¼c. bid; do. March options, 20,000 bushels, at 73½c.@73¾c., closing at 73¾c. bid; do. April options, 20,000 bushels, at 74c.@74¼c., closing at 74¼c. bid; do. May options, 20,000 bushels, at 74½c.@74¾c., closing at 74¾c. bid; do. June options, 20,000 bushels, at 75c.@75¼c., closing at 75¼c. bid; do. July options, 20,000 bushels, at 75½c.@75¾c., closing at 75¾c. bid; do. August options, 20,000 bushels, at 76c.@76¼c., closing at 76¼c. bid; do. September options, 20,000 bushels, at 76½c.@76¾c., closing at 76¾c. bid; do. October options, 20,000 bushels, at 77c.@77¼c., closing at 77¼c. bid; do. November options, 20,000 bushels, at 77½c.@77¾c., closing at 77¾c. bid; do. December options, 20,000 bushels, at 78c.@78¼c., closing at 78¼c. bid; do. January options, 20,000 bushels, at 78½c.@78¾c., closing at 78¾c. bid; do. February options, 20,000 bushels, at 79c.@79¼c., closing at 79¼c. bid; do. March options, 20,000 bushels, at 79½c.@79¾c., closing at 79¾c. bid; do. April options, 20,000 bushels, at 80c.@80¼c., closing at 80¼c. bid; do. May options, 20,000 bushels, at 80½c.@80¾c., closing at 80¾c. bid; do. June options, 20,000 bushels, at 81c.@81¼c., closing at 81¼c. bid; do. July options, 20,000 bushels, at 81½c.@81¾c., closing at 81¾c. bid; do. August options, 20,000 bushels, at 82c.@82¼c., closing at 82¼c. bid; do. September options, 20,000 bushels, at 82½c.@82¾c., closing at 82¾c. bid; do. October options, 20,000 bushels, at 83c.@83¼c., closing at 83¼c. bid; do. November options, 20,000 bushels, at 83½c.@83¾c., closing at 83¾c. bid; do. December options, 20,000 bushels, at 84c.@84¼c., closing at 84¼c. bid; do. January options, 20,000 bushels, at 84½c.@84¾c., closing at 84¾c. bid; do. February options, 20,000 bushels, at 85c.@85¼c., closing at 85¼c. bid; do. March options, 20,000 bushels, at 85½c.@85¾c., closing at 85¾c. bid; do. April options, 20,000 bushels, at 86c.@86¼c., closing at 86¼c. bid; do. May options, 20,000 bushels, at 86½c.@86¾c., closing at 86¾c. bid; do. June options, 20,000 bushels, at 87c.@87¼c., closing at 87¼c. bid; do. July options, 20,000 bushels, at 87½c.@87¾c., closing at 87¾c. bid; do. August options, 20,000 bushels, at 88c.@88¼c., closing at 88¼c. bid; do. September options, 20,000 bushels, at 88½c.@88¾c., closing at 88¾c. bid; do. October options, 20,000 bushels, at 89c.@89¼c., closing at 89¼c. bid; do. November options, 20,000 bushels, at 89½c.@89¾c., closing at 89¾c. bid; do. December options, 20,000 bushels, at 90c.@90¼c., closing at 90¼c. bid; do. January options, 20,000 bushels, at 90½c.@90¾c., closing at 90¾c. bid; do. February options, 20,000 bushels, at 91c.@91¼c., closing at 91¼c. bid; do. March options, 20,000 bushels, at 91½c.@91¾c., closing at 91¾c. bid; do. April options, 20,000 bushels, at 92c.@92¼c., closing at 92¼c. bid; do. May options, 20,000 bushels, at 92½c.@92¾c., closing at 92¾c. bid; do. June options, 20,000 bushels, at 93c.@93¼c., closing at 93¼c. bid; do. July options, 20,000 bushels, at 93½c.@93¾c., closing at 93¾c. bid; do. August options, 20,000 bushels, at 94c.@94¼c., closing at 94¼c. bid; do. September options, 20,000 bushels, at 94½c.@94¾c., closing at 94¾c. bid; do. October options, 20,000 bushels, at 95c.@95¼c., closing at 95¼c. bid; do. November options, 20,000 bushels, at 95½c.@95¾c., closing at 95¾c. bid; do. December options, 20,000 bushels, at 96c.@96¼c., closing at 96¼c. bid; do. January options, 20,000 bushels, at 96½c.@96¾c., closing at 96¾c. bid; do. February options, 20,000 bushels, at 97c.@97¼c., closing at 97¼c. bid; do. March options, 20,000 bushels, at 97½c.@97¾c., closing at 97¾c. bid; do. April options, 20,000 bushels, at 98c.@98¼c., closing at 98¼c. bid; do. May options, 20,000 bushels, at 98½c.@98¾c., closing at 98¾c. bid; do. June options, 20,000 bushels, at 99c.@99¼c., closing at 99¼c. bid; do. July options, 20,000 bushels, at 99½c.@99¾c., closing at 99¾c. bid; do. August options, 20,000 bushels, at 100c.@100¼c., closing at 100¼c. bid; do. September options, 20,000 bushels, at 100½c.@100¾c., closing at 100¾c. bid; do. October options, 20,000 bushels, at 101c.@101¼c., closing at 101¼c. bid; do. November options, 20,000 bushels, at 101½c.@101¾c., closing at 101¾c. bid; do. December options, 20,000 bushels, at 102c.@102¼c., closing at 102¼c. bid; do. January options, 20,000 bushels, at 102½c.@102¾c., closing at 102¾c. bid; do. February options, 20,000 bushels, at 103c.@103¼c., closing at 103¼c. bid; do. March options, 20,000 bushels, at 103½c.@103¾c., closing at 103¾c. bid; do. April options, 20,000 bushels, at 104c.@104¼c., closing at 104¼c. bid; do. May options, 20,000 bushels, at 104½c.@104¾c., closing at 104¾c. bid; do. June options, 20,000 bushels, at 105c.@105¼c., closing at 105¼c. bid; do. July options, 20,000 bushels, at 105½c.@105¾c., closing at 105¾c. bid; do. August options, 20,000 bushels, at 106c.@106¼c., closing at 106¼c. bid; do. September options, 20,000 bushels, at 106½c.@106¾c., closing at 106¾c. bid; do. October options, 20,000 bushels, at 107c.@107¼c., closing at 107¼c. bid; do. November options, 20,000 bushels, at 107½c.@107¾c., closing at 107¾c. bid; do. December options, 20,000 bushels, at 108c.@108¼c., closing at 108¼c. bid; do. January options, 20,000 bushels, at 108½c.@108¾c., closing at 108¾c. bid; do. February options, 20,000 bushels, at 109c.@109¼c., closing at 109¼c. bid; do. March options, 20,000 bushels, at 109½c.@109¾c., closing at 109¾c. bid; do. April options, 20,000 bushels, at 110c.@110¼c., closing at 110¼c. bid; do. May options, 20,000 bushels, at 110½c.@110¾c., closing at 110¾c. bid; do. June options, 20,000 bushels, at 111c.@111¼c., closing at 111¼c. bid; do. July options, 20,000 bushels, at 111½c.@111¾c., closing at 111¾c. bid; do. August options, 20,000 bushels, at 112c.@112¼c., closing at 112¼c. bid; do. September options, 20,000 bushels, at 112½c.@112¾c., closing at 112¾c. bid; do. October options, 20,000 bushels, at 113c.@113¼c., closing at 113¼c. bid; do. November options, 20,000 bushels, at 113½c.@113¾c., closing at 113¾c. bid; do. December options, 20,000 bushels, at 114c.@114¼c., closing at 114¼c. bid; do. January options, 20,000 bushels, at 114½c.@114¾c., closing at 114¾c. bid; do. February options, 20,000 bushels, at 115c.@115¼c., closing at 115¼c. bid; do. March options, 20,000 bushels, at 115½c.@115¾c., closing at 115¾c. bid; do. April options, 20,000 bushels, at 116c.@116¼c., closing at 116¼c. bid; do. May options, 20,000 bushels, at 116½c.@116¾c., closing at 116¾c. bid; do. June options, 20,000 bushels, at 117c.@117¼c., closing at 117¼c. bid; do. July options, 20,000 bushels, at 117½c.@117¾c., closing at 117¾c. bid; do. August options, 20,000 bushels, at 118c.@118¼c., closing at 118¼c. bid; do. September options, 20,000 bushels, at 118½c.@118¾c., closing at 118¾c. bid; do. October options, 20,000 bushels, at 119c.@119¼c., closing at 119¼c. bid; do. November options, 20,000 bushels, at 119½c.@119¾c., closing at 119¾c. bid; do. December options, 20,000 bushels, at 120c.@120¼c., closing at 120¼c. bid; do. January options, 20,000 bushels, at 120½c.@120¾c., closing at 120¾c. bid; do. February options, 20,000 bushels, at 121c.@121¼c., closing at 121¼c. bid; do. March options, 20,000 bushels, at 121½c.@121¾c., closing at 121¾c. bid; do. April options, 20,000 bushels, at 122c.@122¼c., closing at 122¼c. bid; do. May options, 20,000 bushels, at 122½c.@122¾c., closing at 122¾c. bid; do. June options, 20,000 bushels, at 123c.@123¼c., closing at 123¼c. bid; do. July options, 20,000 bushels, at 123½c.@123¾c., closing at 123¾c. bid; do. August options, 20,000 bushels, at 124c.@124¼c., closing at 124¼c. bid; do. September options, 20,000 bushels, at 124½c.@124¾c., closing at 124¾c. bid; do. October options, 20,000 bushels, at 125c.@125¼c., closing at 125¼c. bid; do. November options, 20,000 bushels, at 125½c.@125¾c., closing at 125¾c. bid; do. December options, 20,000 bushels, at 126c.@126¼c., closing at 126¼c. bid; do. January options, 20,000 bushels, at 126½c.@126¾c., closing at 126¾c. bid; do. February options, 20,000 bushels, at 127c.@127¼c., closing at 127¼c. bid; do. March options, 20,000 bushels, at 127½c.@127¾c., closing at 127¾c. bid; do. April options, 20,000 bushels, at 128c.@128¼c., closing at 128¼c. bid; do. May options, 20,000 bushels, at 128½c.@128¾c., closing at 128¾c. bid; do. June options, 20,000 bushels, at 129c.@129¼c., closing at 129¼c. bid; do. July options, 20,000 bushels, at 129½c.@129¾c., closing at 129¾c. bid; do. August options, 20,000 bushels, at 130c.@130¼c., closing at 130¼c. bid; do. September options, 20,000 bushels, at 130½c.@130¾c., closing at 130¾c. bid; do. October options, 20,000 bushels, at 131c.@131¼c., closing at 131¼c. bid; do. November options, 20,000 bushels, at 131½c.@131¾c., closing at 131¾c. bid; do. December options, 20,000 bushels, at 132c.@132¼c., closing at 132¼c. bid; do. January options, 20,000 bushels, at 132½c.@132¾c., closing at 132¾c. bid; do. February options, 20,000 bushels, at 133c.@133¼c., closing at 133¼c. bid; do. March options, 20,000 bushels, at 133½c.@133¾c., closing at 133¾c. bid; do. April options, 20,000 bushels, at 134c.@134¼c., closing at 134¼c. bid; do. May options, 20,000 bushels, at 134½c.@134¾c., closing at 134¾c. bid; do. June options, 20,000 bushels, at 135c.@135¼c., closing at 135¼c. bid; do. July options, 20,000 bushels, at 135½c.@135¾c., closing at 135¾c. bid; do. August options, 20,000 bushels, at 136c.@136¼c., closing at 136¼c. bid; do. September options, 20,000 bushels, at 136½c.@136¾c., closing at 136¾c. bid; do. October options, 20,000 bushels, at 137c.@137¼c., closing at 137¼c. bid; do. November options, 20,000 bushels, at 137½c.@137¾c., closing at 137¾c. bid; do. December options, 20,000 bushels, at 138c.@138¼c., closing at 138¼c. bid; do. January options, 20,000 bushels, at 138½c.@138¾c., closing at 138¾c. bid; do. February options, 20,000 bushels, at 139c.@139¼c., closing at 139¼c. bid; do. March options, 20,000 bushels, at 139½c.@139¾c., closing at 139¾c. bid; do. April options, 20,000 bushels, at 140c.@140¼c., closing at 140¼c. bid; do. May options, 20,000 bushels, at 140½c.@140¾c., closing at 140¾c. bid; do. June options, 20,000 bushels, at 141c.@141¼c., closing at 141¼c. bid; do. July options, 20,000 bushels, at 141½c.@141¾c., closing at 141¾c. bid; do. August options, 20,000 bushels, at 142c.@142¼c., closing at 142¼c. bid; do. September options, 20,000 bushels, at 142½c.@142¾c., closing at 142¾c. bid; do. October options, 20,000 bushels, at 143c.@143¼c., closing at 143¼c. bid; do. November options, 20,000 bushels, at 143½c.@143¾c., closing at 143¾c. bid; do. December options, 20,000 bushels, at 144c.@144¼c., closing at 144¼c. bid; do. January options, 20,000 bushels, at 144½c.@144¾c., closing at 144¾c. bid; do. February options, 20,000 bushels, at 145c.@145¼c., closing at 145¼c. bid; do. March options, 20,000 bushels, at 145½c.@145¾c., closing at 145¾c. bid; do. April options, 20,000 bushels, at 146c.@146¼c., closing at 146¼c. bid; do. May options, 20,000 bushels, at 146½c.@146¾c., closing at 146¾c. bid; do. June options, 20,000 bushels, at 147c.@147¼c., closing at 147¼c. bid; do. July options, 20,000 bushels, at 147½c.@147¾c., closing at 147¾c. bid; do. August options, 20,000 bushels, at 148c.@148¼c., closing at 148¼c. bid; do. September options, 20,000 bushels, at 148½c.@148¾c., closing at 148¾c. bid; do. October options, 20,000 bushels, at 149c.@149¼c., closing at 149¼c. bid; do. November options, 20,000 bushels, at 149½c.@149¾c., closing at 149¾c. bid; do. December options, 20,000 bushels, at 150c.@150¼c., closing at 150¼c. bid; do. January options, 20,000 bushels, at 150½c.@150¾c., closing at 150¾c. bid; do. February options, 20,000 bushels, at 151c.@151¼c., closing at 151¼c. bid; do. March options, 20,000 bushels, at 151½c.@151¾c., closing at 151¾c. bid; do. April options, 20,000 bushels, at 152c.@152¼c., closing at 152¼c. bid; do. May options, 20,000 bushels, at 152½c.@152¾c., closing at 152¾c. bid; do. June options, 20,000 bushels, at 153c.@153¼c., closing at 153¼c. bid; do. July options, 20,000 bushels, at 153½c.@153¾c., closing at 153¾c. bid; do. August options, 20,000 bushels, at 154c.@154¼c., closing at 154¼c. bid; do. September options, 20,000 bushels, at 154½c.@154¾c., closing at 154¾c. bid; do. October options, 20,000 bushels, at 155c.@155¼c., closing at 155¼c. bid; do. November options, 20,000 bushels, at 155½c.@155¾c., closing at 155¾c. bid; do. December options, 20,000 bushels, at 156c.@156¼c., closing at 156¼c. bid; do. January options, 20,000 bushels, at 156½c.@156¾c., closing at 156¾c. bid; do. February options, 20,000 bushels, at 157c.@157¼c., closing at 157¼c. bid; do. March options, 20,000 bushels, at 157½c.@157¾c., closing at 157¾c. bid; do. April options, 20,000 bushels, at 158c.@158¼c., closing at 158¼c. bid; do. May options, 20,000 bushels, at 158½c.@158¾c., closing at 158¾c. bid; do. June options, 20,000 bushels, at 159c.@159¼c., closing at 159¼c. bid; do. July options, 20,000 bushels, at 159½c.@159¾c., closing at 159¾c. bid; do. August options, 20,000 bushels, at 160c.@160¼c., closing at 160¼c. bid; do. September options, 20,000 bushels, at 160½c.@160¾c., closing at 160¾c. bid; do. October options, 20,000 bushels, at 161c.@161¼c., closing at 161¼c. bid; do. November options, 20,000 bushels, at 161½c.@161¾c., closing at 161¾c. bid; do. December options, 20,000 bushels, at 162c.@162¼c., closing at 162¼c. bid; do. January options, 20,000 bushels, at 162½c.@162¾c., closing at 162¾c. bid; do. February options, 20,000 bushels, at 163c.@163¼c., closing at 163¼c. bid; do. March options, 20,000 bushels, at 163½c.@163¾c., closing at 163¾c. bid; do. April options, 20,000 bushels, at 164c.@164¼c., closing at 164¼c. bid; do. May options, 20,000 bushels, at 164½c.@164¾c., closing at 164¾c. bid; do. June options, 20,000 bushels, at 165c.@165¼c., closing at 165¼c. bid; do. July options, 20,000 bushels, at 165½c.@165¾c., closing at 165¾c. bid; do. August options, 20,000 bushels, at 166c.@166¼c., closing at 166¼c. bid; do. September options, 20,000 bushels, at 166½c.@166¾c., closing at 166¾c. bid; do. October options, 20,000 bushels, at 167c.@167¼c., closing at 167¼c. bid; do. November options, 20,000 bushels, at 167½c.@167¾c., closing at 167¾c. bid; do. December options, 20,000 bushels, at 168c.@168¼c., closing at 168¼c. bid; do. January options, 20,000 bushels, at 168½c.@168¾c., closing at 168¾c. bid; do. February options, 20,000 bushels, at 169c.@169¼c., closing at 169¼c. bid; do. March options, 20,000 bushels, at 169½c.@169¾c., closing at 169¾c. bid; do. April options, 20,000 bushels, at 170c.@170¼c., closing at 170¼c. bid; do. May options, 20,000 bushels, at 170½c.@170¾c., closing at 170¾c. bid; do. June options, 20,000 bushels, at 171c.@171¼c., closing at 171¼c. bid; do. July options, 20,000 bushels, at 171½c.@171¾c., closing at 171¾c. bid; do. August options, 20,000 bushels, at 172c.@172¼c., closing at 172¼c. bid; do. September options, 20,000 bushels, at 172½c.@172¾c., closing at 172¾c. bid; do. October options, 20,000 bushels, at 173c.@173¼c., closing at 173¼c. bid; do. November options, 20,000 bushels, at 173½c.@173¾c., closing at 173¾c. bid; do. December options, 20,000 bushels, at 174c.@174¼c., closing at 174¼c. bid; do. January options, 20,000 bushels, at 174½c.@174¾c., closing at 174¾c. bid; do. February options, 20,000 bushels, at 175c.@175¼c., closing at 175¼c. bid; do. March options, 20,000 bushels, at 175½c.@175¾c., closing at 175¾c. bid; do. April options, 20,000 bushels, at 176c.@176¼c., closing at 176¼c. bid; do. May options, 20,000 bushels, at 176½c.@176¾c., closing at 176¾c. bid; do. June options, 20,000 bushels, at 177c.@177¼c., closing at 177¼c. bid; do. July options, 20,000 bushels, at 177½c.@177¾c., closing at 177¾c. bid; do. August options, 20,000 bushels, at 178c.@178¼c., closing at 178¼c. bid; do. September options, 20,000 bushels, at 178½c.@178¾c., closing at 178¾c. bid; do. October options, 20,000 bushels, at 179c.@179¼c., closing at 179¼c. bid; do. November options, 20,000 bushels, at 179½c.@179¾c., closing at 179¾c. bid; do. December options, 20,000 bushels, at 180c.@180¼c., closing at 180¼c. bid; do. January options, 20,000 bushels, at 180½c.@180¾c., closing at 180¾c. bid; do. February options, 20,000 bushels, at 181c.@181¼c., closing at 181¼c. bid; do. March options, 20,000 bushels, at 181½c.@181¾c., closing at 181¾c. bid; do. April options, 20,000 bushels, at 182c.@182¼c., closing at 182¼c. bid; do. May options, 20,000 bushels, at 182½c.@182¾c., closing at 182¾c. bid; do. June options, 20,000 bushels, at 183c.@183¼c., closing at 183¼c. bid; do. July options, 20,000 bushels, at 183½c.@183¾c., closing at 183¾c. bid; do. August options, 20,000 bushels, at 184c.@184¼c., closing at 184¼c. bid; do. September options, 20,000 bushels, at 184½c.@184¾c., closing at 184¾c. bid; do. October options, 20,000 bushels, at 185c.@185¼c., closing at 185¼c. bid; do. November options, 20,000 bushels, at 185½c.@185¾c., closing at 185¾c. bid; do. December options, 20,000 bushels, at 186c.@186¼c., closing at 186¼c. bid; do. January options, 20,000 bushels, at 186½c.@186¾c., closing at 186¾c. bid; do. February options, 20,000 bushels, at 187c.@187¼c., closing at 187¼c. bid; do. March options, 20,000 bushels, at 187½c.@187¾c., closing at 187¾c. bid; do. April options, 20,000 bushels, at 188c.@188¼c., closing at 188¼c. bid; do. May options, 20,000 bushels, at 188½c.@188¾c., closing at 188¾c. bid; do. June options, 20,000 bushels, at 189c.@189¼c., closing at 189¼c. bid; do. July options, 20,000 bushels, at 189½c.@189¾c., closing at 189¾c. bid; do. August options, 20,000 bushels, at 190c.@190¼c., closing at 190¼c. bid; do. September options, 20,000 bushels, at 190½c.@190¾c., closing at 190¾c. bid; do. October options, 20,000 bushels, at 191c.@191¼c., closing at 191¼c. bid; do. November options, 20,000 bushels, at 191½c.@191¾c., closing at 191¾c. bid; do. December options, 20,000 bushels, at 192c.@192¼c., closing at 192¼c. bid; do. January options, 20,000 bushels, at 192½c.@192¾c., closing at 192¾c. bid; do. February options, 20,000 bushels, at 193c.@193¼c., closing at 193¼c. bid; do. March options, 20,000 bushels, at 193½c.@193¾c., closing at 193¾c. bid; do. April options, 20,000 bushels, at 194c.@194¼c., closing at 194¼c. bid; do. May options, 20,000 bushels, at 194½c.@194¾c., closing at 194¾c. bid; do. June options, 20,000 bushels, at 195c.@195¼c., closing at 195¼c. bid; do. July options, 20,000 bushels, at 195½c.@195¾c., closing at 195¾c. bid; do. August options, 20,000 bushels, at 196c.@196¼c., closing at 196¼c. bid; do. September options, 20,000 bushels, at 196½c.@196¾c., closing at 196¾c. bid; do. October options, 20,000 bushels, at 197c.@197¼c., closing at 197¼c. bid; do. November options, 20,000 bushels, at 197½c.@197¾c., closing at 197¾c. bid; do. December options, 20,000 bushels, at 198c.@198¼c., closing at 198¼c. bid; do. January options, 20,000 bushels, at 198½c.@198¾c., closing at 198¾c. bid; do. February options, 20,000 bushels, at 199c.@199¼c., closing at 199¼c. bid; do. March options, 20,000 bushels, at 199½c.@199¾c., closing at 199¾c. bid; do. April options, 20,000 bushels, at 200c.@200¼c., closing at 200¼c. bid; do. May options, 20,000 bushels, at 200½c.@200¾c., closing at 200¾c. bid; do. June options, 20,000 bushels, at 201c.@201¼c., closing at 201¼c. bid; do. July options, 20,000 bushels, at 201½c.@201¾c., closing at 201¾c. bid; do. 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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Divorcons.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—La Petite Marquise.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Rabbi Kneek.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—How Sue Loves Him.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The Two Orphans.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Widow Bedott. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—An Arabian Night. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy. Matinée.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Hobbies Dobbies. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—Chatfagne and Oysters.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Bradley's Theatre.
STANDARD THEATRE—Nana.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
COMIQUE—Muldoon Guying Surgeon. Matinée.
AMERICAN ARTISTS' EXHIBITION—Paintings.
LYRIC HALL—Readings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3 50
The Weekly Times, per annum	1 00

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Paris Office of The Times—Bureau of The Paris Herald, No. 49 Rue Scribe.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gilig & Co., and at Mr. Steven's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, colder, clear or partly cloudy weather, westerly winds veering to northerly, rising barometer.

A ridiculous scene took up the time of the House yesterday, the nature of which is fully explained in our dispatches. Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, undertook a bit of sharp practice on Monday, in getting a bill to change the tariff referred to the Committee on Revision of the Laws, and the House spent six hours yesterday, in vain, in trying to get the bill back and send it to the Committee on Ways and Means. Undoubtedly, Mr. TOWNSHEND'S distrust of the latter committee is entirely justified by former experience. The committee might fairly be called to account for some of its past misdeeds in pigeon-holing tariff bills. But such tricks as Mr. TOWNSHEND'S do no good. If the House chooses, it can pass bills which the committee seeks to bury; if it does not so choose, there is no way of compelling it, and the cause of tariff reform is not aided by these roundabout devices. The friends of that cause, on the contrary, should spare no pains to throw the responsibility for the inaction of the House on the shoulders where it belongs, and not give their opponents the advantage of being able plausibly to accuse them of deception. The squabble between Messrs. GARFIELD and TOWNSHEND was undignified, and particularly discreditable to the latter gentleman, who quite forgot that the first duty of a legislator is to keep his temper.

Our dispatches from Albany give an account of a quarrel in the ranks of the Greenbackers which illustrates only too plainly the motives which control many of the so-called "leaders" of the movement. The Chairman of the State Committee is suspended on the double charge of having appropriated money to his own use and of having betrayed the party to the Democrats. His friends have secured what they regard as a formal reversal of the suspension, and denouncing the convention as "irregular," refuse to attend it. Any sort of respect for principle is apparently wanting in both factions. The Greenback movement in the State of New-York may yet show some strength, but at present it is only a convenient means of promoting the fortunes of politicians disappointed in their hopes from the regular parties, and who are abusing the confidence of the very few honest followers who are foolish enough to trust them. The choice of these disinterested statesmen for the Presidency is said to be the Hon. HERMANN B. WEIGHT, of Pennsylvania, probably the most ridiculous member of the present House—which is saying a great deal; but the party is understood to sail for "Cowes and a market."

The piano-makers' strike ended yesterday by the unconditional surrender of the employers. Various causes are assigned by the latter for their defeat, but the most potent one was undoubtedly, as one of the masters explains, that they tried to do too much. In the hour engendered by the controversy sprung upon them, they determined on a lock-out which contrived, with only the members of the trades-union, but those who were not members. Such an attempt would only have been carried out—even if it were justifiable—by a solid organization, embracing all considerable employers and perfectly at one as to its purposes. On the contrary, Messrs. HAZELTON Brothers and F. G. SMITH never joined the lock-out, and those who did could not agree to stand by each other. On the other hand, the employers do not appear at any time to have been very sure that the essential demands of the workmen were unreasonable.

The Geneva Award bill was under discussion in the Senate yesterday. Mr. GARLAND, of Arkansas, made a very clear and strong argument in favor of the committee's bill, and was rather feebly responded to by Mr. DAWES. The latter gentleman held that because a part of the award had been distributed by a court, according to certain principles, the rest should be distributed in the same way. But the only "principle" governing the distribution heretofore has been that certain classes of claimants should be ruled out. That "principle" leaves a large part of the fund in the Treasury. How it can be applied to the distribution of that remainder is a puzzle. Mr. DAWES says the money was paid by the British Government to the Government of the United States. True; it could not very well have been paid in any other way; but it was paid by one Government, responsible for the wrong-doing of certain of its citizens, to the other Government, representing its citizens who had been wronged. Our Government claimed money for its own national loss, and did not get it. It claimed other money for the private losses of citizens, and did get it. The question now is, shall it pay the losses for which it got the money, or shall it pay other losses for which the money was distinctly refused? It is said that our Government declined to say how it would use the money. It did so decline as a matter of dignity, because it could not admit even the suspicion that it would not use the money to pay the losses for which it was granted. The Government is, therefore, doubly bound to so use it.

WOULD IT PAY?

Republicans in the Legislature will be invited to support the amendments to the New-York charter on the simple ground that because the party has the power to grab a few more offices in New-York, it would be absurd not to exercise it. They will be reminded that the Democrats would do the same thing if they had the chance, and that as so good an opportunity may not occur again, nobody outside of the ranks of sentimental politicians will object to making the most of it. Assuming that the only consideration worth attending to is, "what is best for the party?" let us see whether the charter amendments can reach even that low standard of sufficiency.

The purpose of the bill is summed up in its proposed transfer of the appointing power. All that has not special reference to the control of City patronage is mere legislative padding, which may or may not be admirable, but which is merely intended to give the measure a thin disguise of public usefulness. The problem to be solved was how to give the Tammany-Republican combination a permanent hold over the division of offices in New-York. Neither party to the combination commands a majority at the polls, and their union for the election of any local officers, is, for obvious reasons, out of the question. The service heretofore rendered by Tammany Hall to the Republican Party has been in virtue of its revolt from the regular Democracy; the return made by the Republican managers has involved a surrender of political character and a distinct lowering of the methods of their party. It is perfectly well known to the authors of these amendments that such an alliance as this is necessarily transient. Even the organization of Tammany Hall will not stand the strain of perpetual "bolting," and Republican voters will desert *en masse* from leaders who persist in using them as a supporting column for KELLY and his Irish Catholic following.

Determined, therefore, to make the most of existing opportunities, the authors of the charter amendments find in the Board of Apportionment a ready instrument for dividing between two sets of jobbers the control over some twenty millions of public expenditures. The Mayor has been in that board, during the whole of the present year, in a minority of one. It is proposed to keep him there, while the representatives of the Tammany-Republican combination divide the spoils. After all vacant places—involving the control of nearly every department in the City Government—have been filled for six years by selected Tammany and Republican office-holders, the necessity becomes evident of preventing any interference with the work by a new Board of Apportionment. To avoid objection on the score of allowing Controller KELLY to reappoint himself, his office is made elective—whether in good faith or not remains to be seen. Whatever else the Tammany-Republican machine may accomplish, it is reasonably certain that it cannot elect a Mayor in sympathy with it this Fall, that no amount of ingenuity could secure 80,000 votes for its candidate for Controller, and that its supremacy in the Board of Aldermen will end with 1880. To leave the Board of Apportionment constituted as it is would therefore be to surrender the control of the appointing power by the 1st of January, leaving the office-holding representatives of the combination exposed to the unfriendly pressure of a new Mayor, and to the gradual accession of unfriendly associates. The way in which the authors of the amendments have attempted to rise superior to the results of a popular election is rather ingenious. The Appointing Board is allowed to act by a majority vote during this year, because it could do nothing by concurrent vote while the Mayor holds out; the board is required to act by concurrent vote next year and thereafter, because the combination may then have sunk to the position of a minority, and it is extremely desirable that one vote should then be held as good as three. That this single vote should never be wanting is expressly provided for by the requirement that a Vice-President of the Board of Aldermen shall be elected by the political minority of that body, to represent it on the Appointing Board.

It ought to be evident to any rational person that whoever may benefit by any such piece of trickery and subterfuge as this, it will not be the Republican Party. The trading politicians, who have weakened and disgraced the party in this City would become stronger, and be supplied with visible and stable means of livelihood; the party itself would be demoralized and disgusted by tactics which would make its vote a mere contemptible factor in Municipal politics than it was in the days when "HAZE" SMITH did the work of Tweed. The difference between the maximum and the minimum Republican vote of this City is more than the average majority obtained of late years by either party in this State. Let the election for our City officers become a farce by making an accident of an accident in the shape of a Vice-President of the Board of Aldermen as important a person as the Mayor, and the day will not be far distant when Democratic ascendency in New-York State will be as well assured as it now is in Georgia.

MISSISSIPPI AND HER DEBT.

A proposition now before the Legislature of Mississippi for a compromise with the holders of the old repudiated bonds of that State suggests a brief sketch of the history of those celebrated obligations. In 1829, the State being then twelve years old, and having only the one bank which it had when first admitted, the capital, however, having been increased from $100,000 to $950,600, desired more banking capital, and resorted to the expedient of State aid. Accordingly, the Planters' Bank was chartered, with a capital of $3,000,000, of which the State took two-thirds, issuing therefor its 6 per cent. bonds; the bonds brought a premium of $250,000, which was deposited in the bank as a sinking fund, and from this and the proceeds of the stock held by the State to represent the bonds, the interest on the latter was to be paid. By 1837, the number of banks had become 18, with an aggregate capital of $12,872,000, $24,851,000 of loans, and $5,073,000 of circulation. The experiment of State aid had succeeded so well that it was not in human nature to avoid repeating the "creative" experiment. Accordingly, an act was passed in 1837, and confirmed by a heavy vote, with an addition, by the Legislature of 1838, and was duly approved by the Governor—A. G. MCNUTT—incorporating the Mississippi Union Bank, with the large capital of $15,000,000, one-half larger than that of the first United States Bank, and larger than the aggregate banking capital then existing in any of the States, except three or four. This capital was all to be subscribed by the State, in exchange for stock, in four lots of 1,875 two-thousand-dollar 5 per cent. bonds, payable in 12, 15, 18, and 20 years. Of these, $5,000,000 were issued, payable in 12 and 20 years from Feb. 5, 1838, and were sold to NICHOLAS BIDDLE, in August, at par, payable in five equal installments, the last of which was taken July 1, 1839. In Gov. MCNUTT'S Message, in 1839, both these two issues were mentioned as a part of the State debt.

Up to 1839 the Planters' Bank loan was prosperous, the bank paying 10 per cent. annually to September of that year, by which date the sinking fund had grown to $800,000. But, in the same year, the State ventured to try a much newer and bolder experiment—that of railroad aid—and transferred its $2,000,000 of Planters' Bank stock to the Mississippi Railroad Company, where it was afterward lost. In the next year, 1840, the same Governor took the first public step in retreat, by issuing a proclamation warning all persons against any further issues on the authorized Union Bank loan, and in 1841 he informed the Legislature that he had thus prevented the illegal issue of such bonds. The reasons for this change of attitude in respect to State aid were shown in a statement made in this same Message, that the bank had then $3,034,000 of circulating notes, $4,849,000 of specie, and $13,491,000 of suspended debts and unavailable assets. This done, he very soon was emboldened to take the next, and at that time very daring, step of plumply recommending the Legislature to repudiate the $5,000,000 issue to the Union Bank; but this sort of vice had not then been seen often enough, "with too familiar face," to bring the Legislature to the point of embracing it, that body declaring that "Mississippi will pay her bonds and preserve her credit inviolate." This declaration was made in 1838, but, in 1842, the Union Bank bonds were declared by the Legislature repudiated, and this was approved by Gov. TUCKER. To HOPE & Co., of Amsterdam, who remonstrated on behalf of the foreign bondholders, Gov. MCNUTT, in 1841, grounded the repudiation on the fact that the bonds were sold on credit, that the currency in which they were payable was changed from dollars to sterling, that the contract of sale was fraudulent, that the Bank of the United States had no authority to make the purchase, that the bonds were sold under par, in violation of the bank charter. He, therefore, averred that Mississippi would not pay and that holders must look to the selling bank. A vigorous contest was made in the State, in which Gen. J. N. QUITMAN advocated payment on moral grounds, but in vain. The $2,000,000 Planters' Bank bonds were not formally repudiated, but fell into default; although successive Governors urged payment, no provision was made, and, in 1852, an appropriation therefor was defeated by 4,400 majority on popular vote.

It was the old story. As in Minnesota, it was all right until the investment proved unfortunate, when the loan was discovered to have been unconstitutional. Each State aided railroads, but Minnesota did the worse, by seizing and keeping the property mortgaged, including 4,000,000 acres of prairie land granted by Congress, after repudiating the bonds which that security was given to cover.

The proposition from the English bondholders—received after adjournment of the last Legislature, and, consequently, a year old—is for a waive of all consideration of interest since 1840 and a reissue of the $7,000,000, to begin at 3 per cent. and increase annually at the rate of one-half per cent., giving the State the option to receive the bonds for any unoccupied State lands, at 320 acres for a one-thousand-dollar bond, that immigration of workers may be induced. The proposition was received politely, and action was taken looking to a joint committee for its consideration, but, if correctly reported, its terms are obviously impracticable, being penal in severity.

How much the State has lost in substance by its forty years of dishonor cannot be determined, but the Confederate cause was doubtless hampered by its selection of a head. There is, however, a significance in the fact that Mississippi has no national banks, while Florida, with less than one-fourth her population and wealth, has one. The banks of Mississippi, 26 in number in 1838 and 17 in 1842, fell to 1 by 1851; their loans dropped from $18,000,000 to $100,000; their deposits from $8,000,000 to less than $100,000. There has been small rally since, and in 1860 her banks were surpassed by those of Florida in the chief items. The present constitution forbids legalizing or paying any indebtedness claimed to exist on account of the bonds; moreover, the proposition now submitted is more onerous than that rejected by popular vote in Minnesota in 1877. Its acceptance must be deemed hopeless, nor is there as yet any evidence of increasing sensitiveness in the South on the subject of their debts.

THE WICKEDEST MAN.

There is no doubt that Gen. GRANT is a bad man. Conspiracy has been his principal employment ever since he arrived at manhood, and his whole career proves that he is a bold and desperate traitor. He has never shown the slightest reverence for the example of anybody. Not to speak of his refusal, on the eve of the civil war, to follow the example of scores of his old comrades in the Army, and to offer his services to the Confederacy, he has since failed to follow the example of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, and abstain from becoming President of the United States; or that of President TYLER, who did not accept a second term; and he is now about to cast contempt on WASHINGTON, who did not want to be President for a third term. He has determined to be nominated and elected as the successor of Mr. HAYES, and to be re-elected every subsequent fourth year during the remainder of his life; and the oppressed and betrayed people of the United States will be powerless to help themselves. The Democratic papers, and a select number of Republican papers which are anxious to purify American politics, by the election of an honest man like Mr. BLAINE to the Presidency, have thoroughly exposed the nefarious purposes of Gen. GRANT, and no one can any longer affect ignorance of his true character.

That Gen. GRANT, if he is again elected President, will never leave the White House while he lives, must be conceded. He will use the patronage of his office to compel his renomination, and everybody knows that nothing can resist the power of patronage. It is true that within the memory of the present generation but two Presidents—Mr. LINCOLN and Gen. GRANT—have been able to secure a renomination; but this must not be understood as any evidence that the other Presidents could not have been renominated if they had so desired. GRANT and LINCOLN, being both of them exceptionally wicked men, forced the Republicans to renominate them. VAN BUREN and TYLER were too unselfish to desire to retain the Presidency, and too pure to use the patronage of the office to influence party conventions. If they, or any of their successors down to the time of Mr. LINCOLN, had desired to remain in office, they could, of course, have used the mammoth power of patronage to accomplish their unholy desires; but they were great and good men, and here no sort of resemblance to unscrupulous lovers of power like LINCOLN and GRANT.

It was Gen. BLAIR who originally pointed out years ago that if Gen. GRANT were to be chosen President, he would insist upon being perpetually re-elected. Why, at the end of his second term, Gen. GRANT did not verify this prophecy is not generally understood. He was then in precisely the position that he will be when his third term draws to a close. We know that he will then force the Republicans to renominate him for a fourth term, because he is ambitious, and because any President can always compel his own renomination. In 1876, Gen. GRANT was, however, quite as ambitious and unscrupulous as he is now, and the patronage of his office was probably just as powerful as it will be in 1884. Why did he not take a third term, as Gen. BLAIR had prophesied that he would? To suppose that he did not want a third term is, of course, impossible, and it would be very interesting to know what dark and treasonable design induced him to retire from office for four years.

Whatever may be his motive in declining a third term, he promptly repented this decision. No sooner was Mr. HAYES inaugurated than Gen. GRANT began to lay his plans for a third term. In order to conspire quietly and effectually with CONKLING and CAMERON, he went to Europe, Africa, and Asia, where, by means of District Telegraph messengers, he held hourly consultations with his accomplices in Utica and Harrisburg. When all things were arranged, he returned home, and is now ready to carry out the programme imputed to him by his patriotic and intelligent enemies.

If Gen. GRANT can compel the Republican Convention to nominate him while he is merely a private citizen, without any patronage, and while the whole power of the Administration is wielded in behalf of his competitor, Mr. SHERMAN, he will find no difficulty in demanding and securing a renomination for a fourth term. Such is the unanimous opinion of ex-Senator HENDERSON, of Missouri, the anti-Grant Republican Party in that State. With the aid of the same tremendous power of patronage with which his renomination will be secured, he will force a majority of the American people to vote for him. They may hate him, and they may swear that he shall not be re-elected, but they will be powerless. When the wicked tyrant in the White House announces that he wants a fourth term, more than half the votes of the United States will be driven to the polls by a few hundred Postmasters, and with bitter tears will vote for GRANT. Whether it is easier for a President to secure his renomination or to bring about his subsequent election is a disputed point; but there is no doubt that the latter is quite as easy as the former. If Mr. TILDEN had been bad enough to force the Democrats to renominate him—which, of course, he could have done—he would have been bad enough to force the people to vote for him, and he could have accomplished one of these fiendish designs quite as well as the other.

Were it true that the people of the United States are at liberty to vote against a candidate whom they do not like, there would be no longer any force in the Democratic theory that Gen. GRANT intends to be a perpetual President. In such case, it would not help him to secure a renomination, since the people, the moment they were tired of him, would defeat him at the polls. Unfortunately, suffrage is no longer free in this country. The people must vote as the President dictates. Gen. GRANT will, therefore, be President for life, and we cannot help ourselves. This will show the weakness of our form of government, and the instability of the American people in a very strong light, and we would, perhaps, do well to begin to mourn over it without further delay.

IRISH HUSBANDRY.

The public would be grossly deceived were it compelled to rely upon Irish agitators for its information as to the causes of the present condition of Ireland. The famine has provoked a careful scrutiny of the affairs of that periodically distressed and much-complaining country. There is no lack of evidence to refute the assertions and argument of those who desire Home Rule to be the sovereign remedy for all present and future ills. The lack of bread in Ireland is not due to English oppression, nor to the avarice of landlords, nor to a sterile soil and unkind climate, but largely to the faults and follies of the people themselves. Grant Home Rule and peasant proprietorship. There is nothing in either which promises to materially change the present habits of the people, and so long as these remain what they are no political or economical measure can secure any safeguard against the return of periods of distress and starvation just as often as the potato crop fails. The actual suffering must be relieved, of course, but it would be unwise to let the occasion pass without attempting to impress upon the Irish people the grave moral lesson it teaches. It is to be feared that little more than this can be done. The initiative of reform rests with the Irish peasants themselves, and its assumption by them must, in the nature of things, be a voluntary act. The Church of Rome has not for a hundred years had so grand an opportunity to prove its title clear to all its claims as the one true and infallible guide and teacher of men. It sees before it one of its most cherished dependencies utterly prostrate. Its people are crying out for bread. They have contributed ungrudgingly to the support of the Church, of its Pope, and of its local priests—have given, indeed, in proportion to their means more munificently than any other people on earth, and their mite has never been withheld by them or declined by the Church even in the times of their deepest misery. Does not the Church owe them something in return, and something more than the mere routine of spiritual advice; something more even than the charitable service in which it is now engaged? The counsel and enlightenment which the Irish people need can be given with tenfold more effectiveness by the Roman Catholic Church than by any other agency. Its agents are in every town in Ireland, the ear of the people is always open to them, their influence is enormous, their authority unquestioned.

Facts and figures show clearly enough what should be said and done. The present methods of Irish husbandry are suicidal, both for the country and for the people. The Earl of DUFFERIN prescribes emigration as the most practicable and best remedy for the ills that beset Ireland. There are two sides to the question of emigration. It is too obvious to require pointing out that this country has vastly benefited by receiving from abroad large numbers of adult laborers, whose rearing and maintenance through the early and purely burdensome years of their lives has not been a charge against our resources. But does it not follow that Ireland has to a large degree lost what we have gained? What return does she get for the expense of bringing up so many children only to see them leave her as soon as they have reached a productive age? Emigration is not only unwise, but unnecessary. Ireland is not overcrowded, either in respect to her acres or her productiveness. In Belgium, which, on one-third as many square miles, supports fully as many people, the area of cultivated land per capita of population is one acre; in Holland it is one acre and one-fourth, while in Ireland it is two and three-fourth acres. She has not so many people to the square mile as England, Italy, Germany, France, or Switzerland. There is cultivated land enough in Ireland to give 29 acres to each of her 481,000 farmers, yet 207,000 of them try to keep soul and body together on holdings ranging from 1 to 15 acres, and only 21,000 have as many as 100 acres. It is easy to equalize the holdings in an ideal plan of small peasant proprietorships, but what is to be hoped from such a scheme when it is perfectly plain that Irish farmers, even under the spur of their present necessities, do not get, and do not try to get, one-quarter as much produce from their land as it might easily be made to yield by the exercise of common intelligence and a little industry? The pig and the potato are highly serviceable to mankind in their respective spheres of usefulness, but they are two very unsafe pillars for a nation's agriculture. The potato is at best a precarious crop. It rots if the season is too dry, and it rots if it is too wet, and it is liable to be completely destroyed by insect pests. Moreover, under the Irish farmer's practice of eating the best and saving only the smallest for seed, it rapidly deteriorates. It exhausts and impoverishes the soil beyond most other crops, and the use of the spade instead of the plow gives it year after year the same thin, worn-out stratum of earth to feed upon. A more thorough cultivation, adequate fertilizing, and the introduction of other root crops and of such grains as would do well are imperatively demanded. With a reasonable amount of care strawberries and other small fruits would yield abundantly in many parts of Ireland, and England would afford an unfailing market for all that could be raised. The moist climate is unsuited to corn and wheat, but is favorable to root crops, oats, and grass. Yet the profits of pasturage, which is extensively practiced, are seriously curtailed by a narrow-minded adhesion to old and unwise methods. The grass land of the pasture farms is left to take care of itself, and is cropped year after year without top-dressing. The cattle are allowed to graze throughout nearly the whole year, instead of being warmly housed and fed on roots and hay in cold weather. What hay is cut by Irish farmers is almost worthless through long exposure to sun and rain. Perpetual pasturage without tillage or a rotation of crops with generous fertilizing is ruinous to land and diminishes the profits of stock-raising. The soil of Ireland is as good as that of Denmark or Holland. With proper cultivation it would support its present population, and export millions of dollars' worth of produce and live stock every year. And this might be done even under the exactions of "grasping landlords." Prizes for the best-managed farms were offered in some sections of Ireland a few years ago, and wonders were accomplished in consequence on little holdings of three and five acres. The result showed what might be done with more hard work, skill, and brains, and less "potheen," shillelah, and black pipe.

It must be a long time before Irish farmers can be taught to till their land as Yankee or English farmers would till it. This makes it all the more necessary that the task of instructing them should begin at once. Irish society must be reconstructed and greatly developed before the wolf will be chased away forever. The hand-to-mouth system of every man, barely supporting his own family with the direct products of his manual labor, and neither buying nor selling, is not a civilized or a safe system. A higher civilization must be reached, with wider associations, a division of labor, and a growth of mutual relations. Among a people who live in mud huts—there are over half a million such in Ireland—there is no room for carpenters, masons, painters, and iron-workers, and spinners and weavers cannot flourish where only rags or skins are worn. With the increase of wealth which a more intelligent agriculture would bring, these occupations, and others like them, would be opened up, to draw off the surplus labor from the land, and make larger holdings possible. Manufactures, too, especially of flax and woolen goods, ought to flourish in Ireland, and would do so with capital and enterprise such as other people with no greater natural advantages than the Irish have accumulated and developed. There can be no elasticity and but little power of endurance in a society all of whose members are bound to the soil. Misfortunes which in a more highly organized civilization reach but a single class strike the whole population of Ireland. The relief of present suffering is only a palliation, not a cure. The floods which have caused this famine will cause another. They should be earnestly grappled with, and we repeat that this is a work to which the Church of Rome should apply its marvelous energy, and earn the universal approbation of mankind.

The death in Albany yesterday of Mr. THOMAS W. OLCOTT, the President of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of that city, will be deeply regretted by all who are familiar with his honorable career. Mr. OLCOTT had been connected with the bank nearly seventy years, and by his skill, sagacity, and integrity had given it long since an enviable reputation which it has never lost. He was an "old-fashioned" financier, with ideas of banking based on wide experience and study, not only in the affairs with which he was immediately connected, but in the science of finance. His extensive knowledge, clear perceptions, his energy and firmness, combined with blameless purity of character, made him greatly respected, and at the most trying period of our financial history he was offered by Secretary CHASE the responsible post of Controller of the Currency, which he felt obliged to decline. In the financial circles of the City of Albany his influence was very great, and was always given in support of sound banking and sound business generally. His private character was most admirable—modest, pure, and generous, and he was regarded with mingled affection and pride by his fellow-citizens. He was nearly 85 years of age.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

ORDERS TO AND TRANSFERS OF OFFICERS—A RECOGNITION OF BRAVERY.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—First Lieut. Henry H. Bellas, Fourth Cavalry, will report to the Superintendent of the mounted recruiting service, to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Ninth Cavalry. On the completion of this duty he will rejoin his proper station.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following assignments and changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are made: Surgeon D. L. Magruder is relieved from duty as attending Surgeon and examiner of recruits at St. Louis, and will report in person to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for duty as Medical Director of that department, relieving Surgeon Glover Perin. Surgeon Perin, upon being relieved by Surgeon Magruder, will report in person to the commanding General, Department of Dakota, for duty as Medical Director of that department. The following named officers, recently appointed, will report in person to the commanding officer, Department of Arizona, for assignment to duty: Assistant Surgeon George McCreery, now at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor; Assistant Surgeon E. D. Schue, now at David's Island, New-York Harbor; Assistant Surgeons R. C. Newton, now at Fort Stanton, New-Mexico, and J. J. Cochran, now at Fort Wingate, New-Mexico, will report by letter to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty. Capt. Evan Miles, Twenty-first Infantry, will report to the Superintendent-General of the recruiting service, to conduct recruits to the Pacific coast. On the completion of this duty he will rejoin his proper station.

Capts. James A. Greer and Edward P. McCrea are ordered to duty as members of the Board of Inspection; Lieut. R. Mason Little is ordered to the Navy-yard at League Island; Masters George A. Calhoun and John B. Collins, and Ensign William F. Halsey, are ordered to examination for promotion; Capts. John H. Upshur and James Jones are detached as members of the Board of Inspection and placed on waiting orders.

Commander W. T. Sampson, of the Swatara, in a communication to the Navy Department, dated Malta, March 2, reports his arrival at that port on the evening of March 2, 10 days from Malaga, having encountered calms and head-winds the whole distance. He did not intend to stay at Malta longer than was necessary to get the ship's mail, but, finding bad weather approaching, decided to remain. On March 3 it was blowing a severe gale from the north-east against which no progress could be made. The weather in the Mediterranean the past month has been exceptionally bad. The loss of life has been unprecedented. As soon as the weather moderates, Commander Sampson reports that he will proceed to Port Said, and remain only long enough to take in what coal he may then require.

The Secretary of the Navy has received from the Life-saving Benevolent Association of New-York a gold medal, awarded to Ensign Lovell R. Reynolds, for his recent heroic conduct in rescuing the crew of the Austro-Hungarian bark Olive.

The Navy Department is informed that the Fallapoosa left Portsmouth, Va., yesterday afternoon, for the North.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate this afternoon:

Postmasters.—Grafton Munroe, at Annapolis, Md.; Sylvanus Milner, Mount Vernon, Ind.; Wellington J. Brown, Emmettsburg, Ohio; Leonard J. Merchant, St. Joseph, Mich.; Thomas Doan, Cameron, Mo.; Joseph M. Cairo, Stockton, Cal.; Algernon M. Wheeler, Danville, Va.

Army Promotions.—Assistant Surgeon George A. Otis to be Surgeon, with the rank of Major; Surgeon William S. King to be Surgeon, with the rank of Colonel; Surgeon John E. Summers to be Surgeon, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Lieut. Thomas C. Woodbury, Sixteenth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: W. J. Phillips, Marshal for the Eastern District of Texas; W. W. Newlin, Register of the Land Office at Vancouver, Washington Territory; George Boy, Collector of Customs for the District of Cherrystone, Virginia.

Postmasters.—John Hemingway, at Huntington, Conn.; Samuel Marfield, Jr., Chrisville, Ohio; W. F. Chamberlain, Hannibal, Mo.; J. F. Eastman, Marysville, Cal.

Army Promotions.—First Lieut. R. B. Gibbs, of the Sixth Infantry, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain; Second Lieut. H. R. Lemly to be First Lieutenant of Artillery; Second Lieut. George A. Dodd to be First Lieutenant of Cavalry.

Navy Promotions.—Paymaster A. J. Clark, of New-York, to be Pay Inspector; Pay Inspector C. F. Wallach, to be Pay Director; Master J. R. Murdock, to be Lieutenant; Ensign R. R. Underwood, of New-York, to be Master; Midshipman William S. Rhoades, of the District of Columbia, to be an Ensign. Third Lieut. William H. Chadwick, of New-York, to be Second Lieutenant in the Revenue Marine service.

The Senate rejected the following nominations of Census Supervisors: Charles D. Campbell, for the First District of Ohio; John Henry Thompson, for the Second District of Ohio, and William A. Hunt, for the Seventh District of Ohio.

THE GREAT MAXWELL GRANT.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Information has been received here that the long litigation over the celebrated Maxwell grant in New-Mexico, was ended yesterday by a foreclosure sale of the entire property, under a decree of Chief-Justice Prince. This finally sets at rest the title to nearly 2,000,000 acres of the most valuable mineral and grazing land in New-Mexico. It includes about 6,000 acres of well-settled grazing land, over 600 acres of surveyed coal land and the famous Moreno Valley placer mines besides several gold-quartz mines, including the Aztec mine. The importance of the result is caused by the fact that it includes Raton Pass, which is the natural inlet from the north-east to the territory in litigation. Frank H. Sherwin and his counsel, Judge Dickson, of New-York, bid the entire property in at $12,000,000 under the first mortgage, and $100,000 under the second mortgage. The aggregate of the two mortgages and interest held by Dutch bondholders was about $3,000,000. A United States patent has been secured, and arrangements are to be perfected for a reorganization of the concern, to develop the territory, to be controlled by a board of four American and four Dutch directors. The four Americans selected are Mr. Sherwin, R. K. Fulcomb, a wealthy landowner, of this city, George M. Pullman, and George B. Carpenter. The franchises in the patent in this case are said to be the most valuable ever granted in one patent. The property is situated in the north-eastern corner of New-Mexico, with 200,000 acres across the line in Colorado.

TAX CLAIMS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JUDGE NIXON'S DECISION ALLOWING THE CITY OF RAHWAY TO SUE THE BANKRUPT.

TRENTON, N. J., March 23.—In the United States District Court, to-day, Judge Nixon delivered an important opinion, as to bankruptcy and taxation, in the matter of George Dusper, bankrupt. In the schedule the City of Rahway is an unsecured creditor for $250, the amount of personal taxes from 1870 to 1876. A suit was commenced for the recovery of the tax, after the petition in bankruptcy was filed and an injunction was obtained restraining the suit pending the bankruptcy proceedings. A motion was made to vacate the order, on the ground that the claim of the city was not a debt provable in bankruptcy within the meaning of the act. Judge Nixon held that the objection was well taken, both for the reason assigned and because the proviso of the fifth clause of section 5,101 of the revised statutes, that the suit was improvidently made, the real nature of the debt not being disclosed. A tax, in the essential characteristics, he said, was not a debt, nor in the nature of a debt; it was an impost levied upon the citizens for the support of the State. It was not founded on a contract or agreement. It rested on sovereignty. It must be construed in connection with the provisions of section 5,101. Although a tax was not a debt, it was a provable claim, for the payment of which the bankrupt estate was liable, and the object of this section was to fix the relative priority of claims, and constitute: "But nothing contained in this title shall interfere with the assessment and collection of taxes by the authority of the United States or any State." The City of Rahway was proceeding under the laws of the State, and was not to be restrained by anything in the section quoted. The highest duty of citizenship was the prompt payment of taxes, whether national, State, county, or municipal. In the contemplation and judgment of the framers of the Bankrupt law, no citizen should be presumed to sink so low as to seem to vow, that he should be exempt from contributing his share to the support of the Government, which continued to protect his person after his property was gone, and under its provisions no stay was authorized which hindered the use of the ordinary methods for the collection of taxes during the pendency of bankruptcy proceedings. The order was vacated with costs.

UNPAID NEW-ORLEANS INTEREST.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES COURT TO ENFORCE THE PAYMENT.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 23.—In the United States court, during the past few days, Judge Billings has been taking testimony and hearing argument in the case of H. Bier against the City of New-Orleans. In his petition the plaintiff set forth that he was owner of certain interest coupons of the city, past due and unpaid, making in the aggregate $45,000 of interest coupons. He alleges that the city was authorized and required by the State laws to levy and collect a tax to pay the interest coup

BUSINESS OF THE NATION

THE MORMON LAND MONOPOLY.

THE SENATE CALLS FOR INFORMATION REGARDING THE INIQUITOUS LAND POLICY OF THE POLYGAMISTS.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The successful attempts of the Mormons to gain control of all the agricultural land of Utah, by means of a system of incorporated cities, and the iniquitous and monopoly which they enjoy under the municipal charters granted to these so-called cities, have been fully described in THE TIMES's dispatches. There are 37 of these cities in Utah, some of which, with less than 1,000 inhabitants, exercise municipal jurisdiction over 40 square miles. The charters granted to these so-called cities by the Territorial Legislature cover 720 square miles, and embrace nearly all, if not quite all, of the land of the Territory which can be irrigated by natural means and is attractive to the farmer. Excluding Salt Lake City, the total number of inhabitants in the remaining 36 of these cities, in 1870, was less than 39,000, or an average of a little over 1,000 for each settlement; and out of the 460,000 acres held under their charters they have been able to secure as town sites only 38,000 acres, in accordance with the law which allows such town-site patents to be taken only in proportion to the number of inhabitants. By means of this monopoly the polygamists have excluded from these lands all who did not profess and manifest a belief in the doctrines taught and upheld by Brigham Young, and a suit brought by one of the farmers who has been deprived of his property has exposed the methods of the Mormons to public criticism, through THE TIMES. An effort to secure a remedy for these evils in two committees of the House of Representatives seems to have failed, but the subject has attracted attention in the Senate, and a resolution introduced by Senator Edmunds was passed to-day, which will bring before that body all the facts bearing upon this important question. The resolution directs the Secretary of the Interior to show upon what grounds Thomas McBride's patent for land near Grantsville was canceled; to give the number of incorporated cities in Utah, their population and area; the number of patents for land granted to each of them, and the number of entries on patents which have been canceled by the land department upon complaint of any municipal officer in Utah that such entries or patents cover land within the limits of an incorporated city; to inform the Senate whether there are any facts within his knowledge tending to show that these incorporated cities, or any of them, have been organized with the intent to prevent persons desiring to settle in Utah from obtaining any of the public lands within the corporate limits thereof; to show whether there has been any discrimination in issuing patents for public lands in these so-called cities of Utah, in favor of Mormons and against other persons, and to furnish copies of all papers pertaining to the homestead entries of Samuel L. Baker and Thomas McBride, and the cash entry of James A. Williamson, who is now the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Mr. Edmunds also introduced a memorial from McBride, which sets forth the facts in his case, and their relation to the Mormon land question, substantially in accord with what has already been published.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1880.

The Geneva Award bill was discussed in the Senate to-day. Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, advocated the passage of the measure, and Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, opposed it.

A delegation is here from Kentucky to urge the appointment of William A. Bullett, of Louisville, to be United States District Judge, vice Hays, deceased. Mr. Bullett has been United States Assistant District Attorney at Louisville for 10 years, and served with distinction in the Union Army during the rebellion.

Mr. Hoar introduced a bill in the Senate, today, to prevent fraudulent claims against the United States and to discourage speculation therein. In speaking of the necessity of the bill, Mr. Hoar said he had received complaints about the practices of agents engaged in advocating claims for portions of the Geneva award. He would say that all such advocacy put together had never been worth 10 cents to any one. Every plan for the distribution of that fund would find able advocates and opponents inside of Congress, and the final determination of the matter would be strictly on its merits.

The results of a survey for the establishment of an inland coast line of ship navigation from Norfolk Harbor to Cape Fear River were recently published in THE TIMES. Mr. O'Connor has introduced in the House a joint resolution providing for the continuation of these surveys and the making of estimates for a continuous line of inland navigation from the Cape Fear River to the St. John's River and the Gulf of Mexico. Such an inland line now exists from New-York to Pamlico Sound, and he deems it important, both for commercial and military purposes, that the line should be continued from New-York to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Senate Committee on Pensions to-day decided to report a substitute for the measure commonly known as the "Sixty Surgeons bill," providing for the examination and adjudication of pension claims. It provides for the appointment of a commission for each Congressional district, to consist of a surgeon and a lawyer, of different political parties, whose duty it shall be to hold sessions in every county seat in their respective districts three times a year, for the purpose of examining applicants for pensions and witnesses in person. It is provided, however, that when two or more contiguous districts are situated in a city or other densely-populated neighborhood, be when the number of pensioners and pension claimants in contiguous districts is comparatively small, the Commissioner of Pensions may, in his discretion, appoint only one commission for two or more Congressional districts.

Senator Teller gave notice to-day of an amendment to the bill ratifying the agreement with the Ute Indians. The amendment provides that from the amount provided for in the bill there shall be paid during life, yearly, to Mrs. A. D. Meeker, widow of N. C. Meeker, $1,000; to Josephine Meeker, $1,000; to Mrs. Sophronia Price, $1,000; to Mary and John, infant children of Mrs. Price, $500 each until they are 21 years old; to the surviving parent of Arthur H. Thompson, $500; to the father of Frederick Shepard, $500; to the surviving parent of Wilmer S. Eskridge, $500. The persons above named are sufferers by, or relatives of victims of, the Ute massacre. It also provides that nothing in the act shall prevent the settlement of the Southern Utes or the Uncompahgre Utes on the lands of the Uintah Reservation, in Utah, if any of said Indians desire to settle there, and that any Ute Indian desiring to sell land owned by him may apply to the United States Circuit Court to sell the land, and the court may order such sale if, after examination, it thinks the interest of the Indian requires it, provided that no such sale shall be ordered to pay any debts.

11TH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

A MEETING WHICH WAS NOT VERY HARMONIOUS—FACTIONS QUARRELING.

The Third Assembly District Republican Association held last evening in Science Hall. The Committee on Membership presented a report rejecting the names of 365 candidates on the ground that 200 of them had not been proposed in accordance with the rules recently adopted by the association, and that the remainder were not eligible for membership. Thomas F. Geary, one of the leaders of the "down-town element," objected to the adoption of the report, and intimated to President Charles H. Tabner that if it was his purpose to reject the candidates, it were better that he should "sell out the organization, and get somebody besides Mike Sheehan to run it." Another member accused Mr. Tabner of high handedness in administering the affairs of the association, but Mr. Tabner declared him out of order. The Executive Committee reported having revised the roll of membership, and recommended the dropping of over 100 names who had either removed from the district or had died during the year. A Mr. Kelly interposed an objection to the striking out of his brother-in-law's name on the ground that he had merely gone to the Soldiers' Home in Virginia for a few weeks. A member called for "natural limb lost in the battle of life," but Mr. Tabner overruled the objection. Another member charged the Chairman and the Committee on Membership with endeavoring to deprive certain men of the privileges of membership in accordance with the direction of a public meeting. After a certain discussion, the report was declared adopted. A special committee was appointed to investigate the cases of several members accused by the Executive Committee of being adherents of the Tammany and Anti-Tammany Democratic factions. The amendment to the constitution offered by the Seventeenth District Association, providing for the opening of primary polls of associations having 500 members or over at 3 P. M., was adopted. A preamble and resolution against the nomination of Gen. Grant for a third Presidential term, submitted by a noisy youth from Mott-street, was laid on the table by an almost unanimous vote.

THE BRINLEY BOOK SALE.

RARE AND VALUABLE EDITIONS BRINGING VERY HIGH PRICES.

Yesterday was the second day of the Brinley book sale. The feature of the day was the Pennsylvania books, the Bradfords, and Franklins. That State was well represented in the room. Mr. Wallace was there for the Historical Society, and with Mr. Stone laid off a long list of Bradfords. The State Library of Pennsylvania was also represented with the name of "Lewis." Altogether, the Keystone State did handsomely yesterday in the buying, but a few of the choicest treasures were snatched from it. The bidding, as before, was very spirited. The venerable auctioneer, however, was suffering, as he remarked, from a boil on his eyebrow, which had a distressing effect on his temper, at least during the afternoon; but at the evening sale the pain had been so far alleviated as to permit him to recover that sweetness of disposition and suavity of temper for which the venerable Mr. Smith is so justly famous. The prices at which the books went make it impossible within reasonable limits to mention any of those which were disposed of below $200. The highest-priced article was a New-York one. It was an original edition, with the first map ever engraved in New-York, of Cadwallader Colden's papers, six in number, relating to various matters concerning the Province of New-York, one of which was his "Memorial Concerning the Fur Trade," for which the map of the country of the Five Nations was engraved. The volume was printed at this City by William Bradford, our first printer, who came here from Philadelphia, and was likely, 1716. This is supposed to be the only perfect copy of the work, the other copy, in the possession of the Hon. H. C. Murphy, being defaced. The bidding on this bibliographical treasure went up from $100 by tens to $650, when it was knocked down to Dr. Moore, but it appeared there was some error, and the bidding started again by tens, but stopped at $680, at which Dr. Moore finally carried it off. The auctioneer stated, amid roars of laughter, that one man had sent to the firm a bid of $5 for this book. Next in point of price was the very first issue of Bradford's press in Pennsylvania, his "Almanack for the Year of Grace, 1686." It was a little 20-page tract, in its original state, and supposed to be the only copy in existence. In his "Address to the Reader," Bradford says that at great charge and trouble he has brought "the Art and Mysterie of Printing into this part of America." The date on the tract is 1685. When this little treasure came up, the Pennsylvania men tried hard to get it, but they stopped just short of $550. The abolitionist was earnest in his persuasions to them to go higher, but the pace was too heavy to keep up, and it was knocked down at $550 to Dr. Burton. Who this was could not be ascertained. The price was probably about 10 times the weight of the little tract in gold. After this, in order of price, came a bundle of 12 pamphlets on the "Paxton Boy" troubles in Pennsylvania. The incidents to which they referred, make one of the most interesting and significant chapters in American history, which may be read in Parkman's brilliant work on the "Conspiracy of Pontiac." It is significant of the style in which history is written by Bancroft that he barely refers to these troubles, apparently because they do not square with the theory on which his 10 volumes are written. These little pamphlets were bid up steadily against the Pennsylvania men from $50 to $430, at which price they were knocked down to Dr. Moore, who was supposed to be Mr. Ivins, but this is not certain. This gentleman, however, bought for $260 the magnificently-bound quarto copy of Franklin's "Odo Major," which at one time belonged to Dr. E. D. Ingraham. The best of the two copies of the unpaginated 48-page tract, Dickinson's "God's Protecting Providence," went to Dr. Moore at $340.

JUDGE SINNOTT'S CASE.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION GIVEN POWER TO ACT.

The Judiciary Committee of the Bar Association has not yet completed its inquiry into the charges of intoxication made against Judge Sinnott, of the Marine Court. At the special meeting of the Bar Association last evening, the committee reported that its inquiry had not reached a stage at which it would be proper to form final conclusions from the testimony, and to state them to the association. Ex-Judge Peabody said the committee had examined a large number of witnesses whose testimony they would not feel it their duty to give to the association, for the reason that most of the witnesses were reluctant to appear as suitors of Judge Sinnott, and had only appeared before the committee with the understanding that their relations to the inquiry should not be made public. He said, therefore, that the Judiciary Committee should, if it is referred to the Bar Association at all, only report conclusions derived from the testimony taken before it. He then presented two alternative propositions from the Judiciary Committee. The first was that the committee should be allowed more time to prepare a report, and the second was that the committee should not be compelled to report, but should be empowered to take such action respecting the charges against Judge Sinnott as its members should think fit.

Mr. Charles Price was opposed to reposing complete and final power in any committee of the association, however respectable its members might be. He moved to give the committee one week more to complete its inquiry and prepare its report. This motion having been seconded, Mr. Charles F. Miller moved that the committee should have 10 days more to complete its labors, that no meeting of the association should be called to receive its report, and that the committee should be empowered, with the concurrence of the President of the association and the Chairman of the Executive Committee, to take such action as it should see fit under the circumstances revealed by the testimony taken before it. A long debate occurred upon this amendment. Ex-Judge Peabody explained, in the course of the discussion, that although the committee was informed that Judge Sinnott was sick, it had received two letters from him, the tone of which indicated that he would take no part with the committee in the inquiry. Some friends of the Judge, however, appeared before the committee, and urged that action should not be taken hastily, as, it seemed, they hoped to bring Judge Sinnott into better relations with the committee. The long debate was closed by the adoption of Mr. Miller's resolution by a vote of 58 to 25. Among those who voted for the resolution was Mr. Charles F. MacLean. The Judiciary Committee will, therefore, not have to report to the association, but may, if it feels so inclined, lay its conclusions in the matter of the charges against Judge Sinnott before Gov. Cornell.

ENGLISH TRADE REVIEWS.

FEATURES OF THE GRAIN MARKETS—TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

LONDON, March 23.—The Mark-Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: "The weather has been cold, but sunny. Spring sowing has proceeded favorably, and the agricultural situation may be regarded as promising. There has been an advance of fully a shilling in home-grown wheat, both at Mark-lane and in the country, in consequence of the supplies having been unusually small, and millers operating more freely. This marked diminution in the supplies indicates the low ebb to which the reserves of last year's scanty crop have fallen, rather than a disinclination of holders to part with them produce. The imports of foreign wheat have continued moderate. There has been an improved demand at an advance of 6d. to 1s. per quarter. A good trade was done in all varieties, as the sales, though of a retail character, were numerous. There has also been some Continental inquiry. The exports during the past five weeks have exceeded 24,000 quarters. The increased inquiry of the past fortnight is very significant, as the unusually favorable weather for agriculture would, in ordinary seasons, have justified millers in working stocks down to the lowest point, but the attitude of the American 'bull' is being watched with feverish anxiety, and unless unforeseen circumstances should arise to weaken the strength which America appears to possess, the time cannot be far distant when the markets of the Western Europe will cause a rush to get in at the lowest prices. Barley remains dull, but all other feeding stuffs participated in the improvement. Malts, on the spot, in consequence of extreme scarcity, sold as high as 50s. per quarter. The supply of malts on passage is not excessive, and, as the fears of excessive American shipments have subsided, a steady trade at about the present quotations may be expected until American has disposed of her wheat. The arrivals at ports of call have been moderate. In consequence of the unfavorable weather and advices of lower prices from America, values barely maintained last Monday's advance. Only two cargoes of maize arrived, which were held above the market values which was about 26s. A fair amount of business was done in wheat for shipment early in the week, but the greater part of last Monday's advance has since been lost. There was a good demand for malts. The sales of English wheat last week were 24,336 quarters at 42s. 1d. per quarter, against 50,041 quarters at 40s. 8d. per quarter for the corresponding week last year. The imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending on the 8th inst. were 796,851 hundred-weights of wheat and 151,619 hundred-weights of flour."

MANCHESTER, March 23.—The Manchester Guardian, in its commercial article this morning, says: "The more hopeful feeling which arose at the close of last week is maintained, and even increased in some quarters, by the activity and advance in prices at Liverpool. There is also a somewhat better demand at Friday's rates. The orders are rather more numerous. India and China merchants continue to act cautiously, but do not show quite so much want of spirit as last week. Business in cotton shows no improvement, but this is supposed to be largely due to the dullness prevailing here last week. The India and China markets being at present comparatively inactive in Manchester services."

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"LA FORZA DEL DESTINO" AT THE ACADEMY.

The story of "La Forza del Destino" is distinctly tragic from first to last, with only occasional bright intervals. No doubt the vein of sadness which pervades it has had much to do with the lack of popular success which has marked its performance since it was first given in St. Petersburg. Verdi himself recognized the unfortunate character of his composition, and some years ago rewrote a number of the scenes, at the suggestion of the enterprising manager who has now brought it before the public in its new form. It would be a mistake to say that modern influences have not had much to do with the improved version of this opera. The composer has shown that he is not alone a man of ideas. He does not refuse to grow, and certainly no composer has been more ready to accept suggestions and to see the direction of modern musical thought. As the result, his latest works have been distinguished by the influence of writers whose methods he either dismissed or was ignorant of in the beginning of his career. Experience has been valuable to him, and though "La Forza del Destino" is not the best illustration of its powers, it is full of genius, and in its melodic character, quite the equal of any of its operas. It is a strong work, characterized by the sunniness of its author, with his accustomed shortcomings, to be sure, in the construction of the arias, but it is neither thin nor commonplace. There are inherent reasons in the plot and action for its lack of popularity, though with such a cast as Mr. Mapleson is able to give, it should command success purely as a musical work.

The first act begins with the parting between Leonora and the Marquis, her father, followed by the scene of sorrowful self-reproach with which she awaits the arrival of her lover. The rest of the act is tearful and melancholy. The aria, "Ah! seguerti fino," is dramatic and powerful, and the following scene, in which the Marquis enters sword in hand, and after a brief meeting is accidentally killed by Don Alvaro as he throws away his pistol, is full of tragic effect. The second act in the village tavern is picturesque and the aria "Al suon del tamburo" with which Preziosilla incites the young men to go to the war is bright and pleasing. Leonora, disguised in male attire, appears in the background. The comico character of the opera is again made prominent by the chorus of Pilgrims while passing, and in the following picture in which Leonora, with the chorus, sings the "Madre, Madre, pietosa Vergine," there is every element of the strong dramatic and serious character of the plot. The subsequent parts of this act between Leonora and Padre Guardiano are not surpassed in intensity and musical interest by any numbers of the opera. The duo, "Sul Alba il piede," is not only beautiful in itself, but is most admirably adapted for the soprano and bass voices, and with the concluding scene of the act, makes an impressive musical effect. The third act affords a notable opportunity to the tenor and baritone. Alvaro's aria "Oh! tu che in seno," and the following scenes with Don Carlos are exciting and highly interesting, and the aria "Ah egli e salvo" is a baritone song entirely suited to Signor Galassi's voice and style. The concluding tableau with the "Rataplan," by Preziosilla and the chorus, is spirited and merry, the more so, perhaps, by contrast with the rest of the work. The last act is a return to the depths of tragedy with the death of Don Carlos, the murder of his sister as his final act, and the presumable end of Don Alvaro. The music of this act is highly effective and bears the marks of Verdi's latest style.

The cast last night was a strong one. Mrs. Swift, who made her operatic debut in New-York, has sung the part of Leonora repeatedly abroad. Miss Cary was the Preziosilla, Signor Campanini was the Alvaro, Signor Galassi, Don Carlos, Herr Behrens, Padre Guardiano, Signor Del Puente, Fra Melitone, and Signor Monti, Il Marchese. These artists were all at home in their roles, and the opera was given with remarkable smoothness. Mrs. Swift has been heretofore known in New-York as a concert-singer, whose efforts in oratorio also have received much praise from her numerous admirers. She has the advantage in opera of great personal charms, and appeared to be somewhat harrassed last night and in perfect command of her vocal resources. It is unfortunate that her role is not of a more varied character for contrast appeals to the emotions become tiresome, and the part of Leonora is on this account a heavy one for any artist to carry through. Her voice is powerful, and of a pure soprano quality. She knows how to use it effectively, and in some passages of the first act she was particularly strong in the dramatic delivery of the music. The entire scene in the second act with Guardiano, which is concluded by the duo "Sul alba il piede," afforded her an excellent opportunity which she did not hesitate to improve. Judging by this single performance, it is not too much to say that Mrs. Swift has entitled herself to a prominent place in Mr. Mapleson's list of artists.

Miss Cary's Preziosilla was the bright feature in the opera. She was charmingly attired, and her rendering of the Rataplan with the chorus was so successful that the audience insisted on its repetition, as they did when she sang the "Al suon del tamburo." The effect of these scenes was marred on both occasions by the enthusiasm of persons whose insatiable desire to have every notable aria repeated is more of a nuisance this season than ever before. It is, however, in the male roles that the interest of "La Forza del Destino" is principally cast, and as the characters last night were intrusted to some of the first artists in the world now on the lyric stage, the result was a superb performance. Signor Campanini's conception and rendering of Alvaro was strong and dramatic and beautifully expressed. His first scenes with Leonora were given with inimitable grace, and it was immediately apparent that he was in perfect voice. His acting was throughout both magnetic and sympathetic, and always thrilling, and even if his fellow-artists had been less able, he alone would have carried the opera through in triumph. The beautiful scene at the beginning of the third act was deservedly received with the greatest enthusiasm, and as its close Signor Campanini was three times recalled. His singing of the aria, "Oh, tu che in seno," was a perfect piece of artistic vocalization. It lies in the upper register of the tenor voice, and is marked adagio sentimento, but the notes above the staff, with A and B flat repeated over and over again, were given with as much ease and delicacy as if there was no difficulty in singing them in this tempo. As for his acting, as before hinted, it is not possible to overestimate its intensity, or the quick intelligence by which it was so deeply marked, and once more Signor Campanini demonstrated that he is a singer without an equal and an actor without a peer. Signor Galassi fairly divided the honors of the evening with the other artists. He acted with spirit and sang with expression and vigor. His long scene in the third act was magnificently done, and his noble voice never has been heard to better advantage. He received most genuine applause in the aria "Urna fatale del mio destino," and the following "Ah egli e salvo," and he was recalled after leaving the stage. The singing of Signor Del Puente, Monti, and Herr Behrens was worthy of the occasion, and left nothing but praise to be recorded. The minor parts, chorus, and orchestra were generally good—far more so than was to be expected on a first night. The ballet was also creditably presented, and the Mosse sisters were led before the curtain by Miss Cary in response to the plaudits of the audience.

The stage setting of Verdi's work was uniformly appropriate and notably picturesque. Mrs. Swift was the recipient of a great number of floral offerings, a portion of which she transferred to Signor Arditi, and the graceful courtesy was promptly recognized by the audience, and at the close of the third act, the maestro himself was presented with a floral lyre surmounted by a white dove, and entwined with the Italian colors. Mr. Mapleson should be sufficiently encouraged to repeat the opera at an early date. It is full of melody, and it is so ably performed that it cannot fail to amuse the public. It is certain that no opera has been given with a stronger cast in New-York, and there is probably no company of artists in the world who could make such an impression in this long and difficult composition. The audience was the largest of the season, and, as has been intimated, their enthusiasm knew no bounds.

To-nights Mlle. Marimon will appear for the last time in the title role of Meyerbeer's "Dinorah."

GENERAL MENTION.

Miss Ada Cavendish reappeared in Chicago on Monday evening.

Mr. George Vandenhoff will give another reading at Lyric Hall this evening.

"Champagne and Oysters" will be played only five more times at the Park Theatre.

Mr. John McCullough, it is said, will visit London professionally in 1881, under the management of Mr. J. H. Mapleson.

Mr. Sidney Woollett recited "King John" last Monday morning at Chickering Hall. His selection for next Monday is "Much Ado About Nothing."

Matinées are announced to-day at Niblo's Garden, the Theatre Comique, Daly's Theatre, Booth's Theatre, Haverly's Theatre, and at the Aquarium.

Mr. Vale's new series of popular readings and musical entertainments will begin next Monday evening at Chickering Hall, when Mr. Charles Robards, Jr., and the New-York Philharmonic Club will divide honors.

It is announced that "The Royal Middy" will be followed at Daly's Theatre probably within a few weeks, by a new comedy entitled "The Way We Live," which is merely an adaptation from the German of L'Arronge.

The Hanlon-Lees combination, made up of 20 members, will appear in this country next season under the management of Messrs. Simmonds and Brown. They will first be seen in this City at Booth's Theatre, and will then go to Boston and Philadelphia.

"Old Heads and Young Hearts," Mr. Boucicault's best original play, will be revived at Wallack's Theatre that Monday night. The last performances of "How She Loves Him," will be given during the remainder of this week. It is now announced that Mr. Boucicault will shortly leave for England.

Mr. William Voegtlin is painting the scenery for the new drama, "Hearts of Oak," which is to be produced at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre next Monday evening. The play is in six tableaux, and demands a numerous cast, the chief members of which are Mesdames Harris and Miss Katharine Corcoran.

According to Boston authorities, Mr. Wallack expects to produce at his theatre two plays, entitled respectively "Two Hearts" and "Midsummer Madness." The second of these is a rollicking little piece which was recently performed with success at the Museum Theatre; the former is an adaptation of one of Dennery's drames.

The difficult performance of "Hazel Kirke" at the Madison-Square was gracefully honored on Monday night by the distribution of bouquets in pretty and fine silk programmes. Mr. Steele MacKaye's venture has certainly been crowned with success thus far, a fact which redounds to the good taste and intelligence of our public. It seems likely that the Madison-Square Theatre will hold to the future—if promises are not deceiving—a particularly high social rank.

Mr. Bartley Campbell has written a domestic drama, dealing with Eastern life, which he expects to have brought out at the Union-Square Theatre next season. The scenes of the play shift from the wild interior regions of Pennsylvania to the fashionable sands of Newport. The same prolific playwright has also completed "Matrimony," which will probably be produced by Mr. Daly next Autumn; this gentleman being interested, in the chief male personage in a journalist.

Next week will be distinguished theatrically by the reappearance in this City at Booth's Theatre of the eminent tragedian and founder of that great house, Mr. Edwin Booth. The wonderful popularity of Mr. Booth's certain engagement in Boston will probably stimulate interest in his Metropolitan engagement, especially when it is known that he may not be seen here again for some years. Mr. Booth will come forward on Tuesday evening in "Macbeth," a play which will also introduce Mrs. D. P. Bowers in her famous interpretation of Lady Macbeth. "Richelieu" and "Much Ado About Nothing" will be produced during the same week. Miss Nina Varian and Mr. McCullom are the two leading members of the supporting company, Mr. Bowers being viewed really as a star.

BRIC-A-BRAC AND PAINTINGS.

BEGINNING OF THE SALE OF THE VOUROS COLLECTION—ITS CONTINUATION TO-DAY.

Mr. R. Somerville began yesterday at Leavitt's art rooms, No. 817 Broadway, the sale of the Vouros collection, consisting of bric-a-brac and a number of water-color and oil paintings. Very few of the bric-a-brac pieces which were auctioned off in the afternoon brought high prices. A Cashmere bronze tray, with scalloped edges, brought $16; two Gien vases, painted with mythological pieces, were sold for $70; an old Satsuma teapot was knocked down at $22; two Japanese temple hangings of silk, were bid off at $50 and $60; a tiger-skin rug sold for $50, and an ormolu clock, mounted with figures representing the seasons, brought $70; an imperial Sevres vase a title, with open-work sides, and decorated with gold bands, was run up to $160.

Only 19 water-colors and drawings sold in the evening, the "Beggars of London," by Gustave Doré, although greatly admired by the people present, was with difficulty bid up to $50. Flowers, by Hivette, sold for $45. A Spanish Muleteer, by Galdera, for $65, and a Landscape, by Ziem, for $38. Some of the oil-paintings brought good prices. Bouguereau's "Oriental Maiden"—the features were those of an Armenian girl—when put up elicited admiration, but although the auctioneer asked $1,000, he had to state it at $500. The bids rose gradually to $900 then by fifties to $950, and the painting finally was knocked down at $1,000. There was a lively competition for "The New Mirror," by De Vonghe, which was started at $200, and sold for $360. There was a similar competition for "Cattle in a Meadow in Holland," by J. H. De Haas, of Brussels, which was finally taken for $320. One hundred dollars was offered for "Going to Market," by Teneaggey, but the price ultimately rose to $325. "Contemplation," a gem by Jacquet, was started at $110, and sold for $275. "Bouguet," by Lambinet, brought $250. "Scene on the Nile," by R. S. Gifford, of New-York, brought $180. "Weaving," which represented two Greek women at a primitive-looking loom, by Ralli, was started at $60. The bidding at first was slow, but as the beautiful features of the picture and the clear, bright blue of an Oriental sky became prominent bids followed each other in quick succession until $195 was reached. "Theatre Francais," by Berand, in which several Parisian theatrical people stand in the foreground, sold for $175; "Landscape," by Corot, brought $160. "Scene in California," representing a rich sunset, by Bierstadt, $165. "Flirtation," by Escosura, sold for $145. The sale of paintings will be continued this evening.

TOBACCO-DEALERS COMBINING.

ONE THOUSAND MEMBERS ENROLLED—A UNIFORM PRICE FOR THE WEED.

The retail tobacco-dealers of this City number some 5,000, and there are about 4,000 more in the suburbs and adjacent cities. The capital invested by these dealers amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars. A system of competition has existed heretofore among these people very destructive to their interests, resulting finally in a complete demoralization of trade and a reduction of prices below a fair standard of values. Under these circumstances, an effort was made recently to form a Retail Tobacco-dealers' Protective Association. A meeting was held three weeks ago, and 750 members were enrolled. In the meantime similar associations were formed in Paterson and Jersey City. Last evening a second meeting of the parent association was held in the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, which was attended by a very large number of reputable dealers. There were 250 additional names placed on the membership roll, and the Committee of Management was re-elected, with W. E. Jobelmann, President. A retailers' price-list was also submitted to the meeting for its approval, which, after being somewhat amended, was adopted. Addresses were delivered by President Jobelmann, and Supervisor Ernst Nathan, of Brooklyn. The following officers were elected: W. E. Jobelmann, President; Ernst Nathan, First Vice-President; Sigmund Stratus, Second Vice-President; L. Kautmann, Third Vice-President; Theodore Ailes, Treasurer; Manager—J. C. Marx, H. Miller, S. Simon, Martin Meyer, Frederick Hoeg, M. Hirsch, Henry Heyne, J. C. Rose, J. Blankenstein, E. Philbert. The Managing Committee was empowered to determine when the price-list adopted shall go into operation. The supposition appears to be entertained by the association that the manufacturers who supply the retail trade will readily agree not to sell their goods to anybody who retails tobacco at less than the schedule prices. The jobbers are expected to do precisely the same thing. By this means the association expects to maintain its ascendency.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—1 A. M.—For New-England, cloudy and rainy, followed by clearing weather, warm southerly, veering to colder Northwest, winds, higher barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, colder, clear, or partly cloudy weather, westerly winds, veering to northerly, rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, south-westerly winds, veering to colder north-westerly, followed by rising barometer.

Cautionary signals continue at Cleveland, Section Five, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Section Six, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, and Newport. Cautionary off shore signals continue at Sandy Hook, Barnegat, Atlantic City, Lewes, Chincoteague, Breakwater, and Baltimore. Are ordered for New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Newport, Wood's Holl, Boston, Section Eight, Portland, and Section Seven.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

SAN FRANCISCO UNSETTLED.

THE CONFERENCES PRODUCTIVE OF LITTLE GOOD—POLITICS PREVENTING HARMONY.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—On Monday of last week it was announced that a conference had taken place between a committee from the Citizens' Protective Union and Mayor Kalloch on behalf of the working men, which was likely to result in a settlement of the difficulties between the workmen and working classes on mutually honorable terms. The announcement appeared to have had a favorable effect. The incendiary agitation stopped. The journals that had been demanding extreme measures on the part of the Citizens' Union became quiet in tone. The law was taking its course with leading citizens, and everything appeared to be moving toward a peaceful settlement. Within the last few days, however, a complete change has occurred. The Sand Lot has returned to its furious utterances. The newspaper war has broken out afresh, and apparently all overpowers have been thrown aside by both parties.

It is now beyond doubt that political questions have entered largely into the matter, and are operating to widen the breach. The local election of a State Senator to fill the place of Dusty, declared ineligible, will occur at the same time, and conventions are also about formating the United States Senatorship, all of which will tend to enter into the question of rendering safe to the city, and militate against any mutual action between the contending factions. Meantime, some further conferences have been held between the committee and Mayor Kalloch, but nothing is known of what passed, and from present appearances the extreme party has obtained the ascendancy on both sides. It is difficult to forecast the result, but it now looks as though nothing had been gained toward a final settlement of the troubles, and, if anything, the situation is more unsatisfactory than ever.

The Board of Supervisors last evening passed an order investing the Police force over the Mayor's veto.

DISSENSION IN A CHURCH.

METHODISTS IN RED BANK FORMING A NEW SOCIETY—OBJECTING TO THEIR PASTOR.

RED BANK, N. J., March 23.—The trouble in the Methodist Church here has resulted in a split, and last evening the dissenting members formed a lease of a part of the Haddon Building, where they will meet for the next year, and endeavor to establish another society. The old church had 240 members, including many of the wealthy citizens. About 18 months ago several of them became dissatisfied with their Pastor, the Rev. G. W. Hateley, and the feeling increased until four months ago, when the feeling became unpleasant, and efforts were made to induce the Annual Conference to appoint some other clergyman to the charge. To counteract this movement, it is said, a petition signed by about 50 of the Pastor's friends was sent to the Conference held at Camden March 10. The Conference passed resolutions deprecating efforts to influence appointments before its sessions were opened, and aroused the indignation of the dissenters by reappointing Mr. Hateley for the third year. Last Sunday the services in the Sabbath-school were enlivened by the resignations of the Superintendent, the organist, and about 20 of the teachers and older scholars. A new organist was procured immediately, and efforts were made to fill up the corps of teachers, with partial success. The bolting members, some of whom have been connected with the church for 25 years, express their determination to employ a minister of their own, who is interested, and in chief male personage in a journalist.

Next week will be distinguished theatrically by the reappearance in this City at Booth's Theatre of the eminent tragedian and founder of that great house, Mr. Edwin Booth. The wonderful popularity of Mr. Booth's certain engagement in Boston will probably stimulate interest in his Metropolitan engagement, especially when it is known that he may not be seen here again for some years. Mr. Booth will come forward on Tuesday evening in "Macbeth," a play which will also introduce Mrs. D. P. Bowers in her famous interpretation of Lady Macbeth. "Richelieu" and "Much Ado About Nothing" will be produced during the same week. Miss Nina Varian and Mr. McCullom are the two leading members of the supporting company, Mr. Bowers being viewed really as a star.

GENERAL RAILROAD NOTES.

SELMA, ROME AND DALTON LITIGATION—THE GRAND GAMON SUIT.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 23.—The Supreme Court of Alabama to-day rendered its opinion in the case involving the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad. The amount at issue is several millions of dollars. The court decided that the first trust-deed of 1852 had a first lien on the whole of the main line of the road in Alabama, but not on the Government land grant; and, also, on a corresponding portion of the rolling stock, the other portion of the rolling stock pertaining to the road in Georgia. A decree will be rendered for the sale of all the property and franchises, including the grants of land of the road in this State. The Alabama portion of the road is 170 miles. This decision, it is stated, confirms to the company all the road, subject only to a prior lien of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad first and second mortgages, amounting altogether to $600,000. The Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, held by the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad bondholders, was ratified, and the land grant of 400,000 acres is confirmed to the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad bondholders free from dower.

LAKE CHARLES, La., March 23.—The first locomotive crossing the Calcasieu River iron bridge, on the Louisiana Western Railroad, had just crossed, starting from West Lake Charles, and is now at the depot here. Only two miles of track is to be laid between Lake Charles and the Sabine River, but as the extension of the present protracted freshets the first train to Texas will not leave Lake Charles for Orange before the last of next week.

DENVER, Col., March 23.—In the litigation between the Denver and Rio Grande and Pueblo and Arkansas Railroad Companies, Commissioner Bagley, of the latter, has taken possession of the road through the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas at $635,819. The Rio Grande Company is to deposit this amount as security, and have the road delivered to it under the decree of the court. It is understood that it has fully completed the completion of this special, which is part of the road to Leadville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 23.—Col. Cole to-day made formal transfer of the Nashville and Chattanooga Road to the Louisville and Nashville Road, putting De Saussure in charge. There is some stir in the Louisville and Nashville circles over attempts to run Newcomb, its managing Vice-President, for Congress, the Louisville Commercial nominating him as the citizens' candidate in its leading editorial. He will probably decline to run.

CLEVELAND, March 23.—The following statement of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pittsburg and Erie for February, 1880, as compared with the same month in 1879, shows an increase in earnings of $406,397, an increase in expenses of $637,311, and a net traffic earnings $44,414 52 more than those for that year.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—Since yesterday's decision of the Missouri Pacific Railroad case by the United States Supreme Court, Jay Gould has given orders for the immediate construction of what is known as the Lexington and Southern Railway, a branch of the Missouri Pacific, which will extend through the immense coal fields in the western part of the State, and the work will be vigorously prosecuted. The road will be about 150 miles in length, and the first section of 60 miles will be completed this Summer.

PAUPERS IN REBELLION.

BREAD "NOT FIT FOR HOGS" SAID TO BE FURNISHED THEM.

At a meeting of the Superintendents of the Poor of Richmond County yesterday, it was reported that many of the paupers were in a state insubordination and refused to work, and the keeper's life was not safe. Superintendent Simakoff charged Major Barrett with the responsibility, saying that he had sought to deter the keepers from punishing refractory inmates. The rules and regulations, which have been in existence since 1830, give the keeper power to imprison and feed on bread and water rebellious persons, and in certain cases to attach balls and chains to their limbs. Those rules were never enforced to the full extent, and some few months ago the superintendents framed a modified set, and sent them to the County Judge. The latter thought even these were too severe, and he refused to sanction them. The old rules, therefore, remain in full force, and Major Barrett, who is a staunch Republican, says they are a disgrace to the advanced age. He stopped at yesterday's meeting that they placed an unfortunate inmate solely at the mercy of the keeper, and the former dare not complain to the board. Mr. Lewis, who is also a Republican, joined his three Democratic colleagues in giving the keeper discretionary power in the matter of the board. It was decided to draft modified rules.

Major Barrett then introduced a resolution asking the Supervis

SOLD EVERYWHERE. SOLD EVERYWHERE. SOLD EVERYWHERE. SOLD EVERYWHERE. SOLD EVERYWHERE. SOLD EVERYWHERE. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S

INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP AND BLOOD PURIFIER

Cures all Diseases of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Bowels, Skin, and Blood.

TESTIMONIALS. Dyspepsia and Indigestion

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

HELENA, Shelby County, Ala.

DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia of long standing, and am happy to say it has made me a healthy and a hearty man. I am now able to eat anything I please, and am heartily recommend the syrup to the afflicted.

A. M. PIPER, Jr.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

SYKES'S MILLS, Hancock County, Ala.

DEAR SIR: I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia of five years' standing, and it cured me after all other medicines failed. I advise all similarly afflicted to give it a trial.

H. L. BONES.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

MONROEVILLE, Bienville County, La.

DEAR SIR: The use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me of Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and I recommend it to like sufferers.

W. R. CORBY.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

PAONIA, Clay County, Ill.

DEAR SIR: Through the solicitation of friends I was induced to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Constipation, and after a short trial I have been greatly benefited.

ROBERT GRAY.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

CHARLESTOWN, Coles County, Ill.

DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia of 20 years' standing, and it effectually relieved me.

Mrs. M. J. HUTCHISON.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

PAOLA, Orange County, Ind.

DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia and a Cough of five years' standing, and it has benefited me more than any other medicine I ever tried.

WM. S. TINDELL.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

ROME, Ohio County, Ky.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and also of Liver Complaint.

JOHN A. MCCORD.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

YORK, York County, Me.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefited me for Dyspepsia and Difficulty of the Nervous System. I would not be without your valuable remedy.

J. A. WITHAM.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

BIG SPRING, Montgomery County, Mo.

DEAR SIR: I was a sufferer from Dyspepsia, but have been entirely cured by the use of your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

Mrs. Judge H. S. LEAVELL.

BILIOUSNESS AND INDIGESTION CURED.

NEW-YORK CITY, March 12, 1880.

G. Johnson, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for the past six years with Biliousness and Indigestion, and failed to procure relief until I began the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. After a few doses my general health began to improve, and I am now entirely well.

G. HASKINS, No. 6 Park-place.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

MCCONNELSVILLE, Morgan County, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I had Dyspepsia for four years, and a short trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP entirely cured me. All who desire to know of the benefits derived from your medicine may call on me.

Mrs. MARY DONAHUE.

ANOTHER SUFFERER.

MCCONNELSVILLE, Morgan County, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: I was troubled with Dyspepsia for some time, and by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I have received great benefit. It is the best medicine I ever used.

LEMUEL MCGRAW.

NEVER FAILS TO CURE.

SHAWNEE, Perry County, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: Being troubled with Dyspepsia, Scrofula, and poor appetite, I procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which completely cured me.

MICHAEL HOWARD.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

DENVER, Lane County, Oregon.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia and Indigestion. I can also recommend your medicine for Liver Complaint.

WILLIAM STOOPS.

ANOTHER SUFFERER.

NEW-GALENA, Bucks County, Penn.

DEAR SIR: Being troubled with Dyspepsia, I was induced to use your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which effectually cured me.

DAVID MORGAN.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

LIBERTY, Lycoming County, Penn.

DEAR SIR: After spending over $200 doctoring for Dyspepsia without finding relief, I was advised to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I did, and my health is now better than it has been for ten years. I recommend its use to all similarly afflicted.

C. S. HEPBURN.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Northumberland County, Penn.

DEAR SIR: I was troubled with Dyspepsia, and a short trial of your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me. It also cured my sister of Throat Disease.

Mrs. L. MILLER.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

SHARON, Mercer County, Penn.

DEAR SIR: I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia, with very beneficial results, and can recommend it to all similarly afflicted.

Miss CLARK.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.

DEAR SIR: The use of valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me of Dyspepsia after doctors failed. It is the best medicine in the world.

ELLEN REED.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

ASHAWAY, Washington County, R. I.

DEAR SIR: Having been a sufferer for years with dyspepsia, I took your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and can truthfully say it is the best medicine I ever used for that disease.

ENOCH GOULD.

FOR BOILS AND INDIGESTION.

YORKVILLE, York County, S. C.

DEAR SIR: The use of your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me of severe Boils and Indigestion. I cheerfully recommend its use.

Mrs. REBECCA STEWART.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

HENRY STATION, Henry County, Tenn.

DEAR SIR: I had Chronic Liver Disease and Dyspepsia for two years, and also have my right side pain me at times and Catarrh. I procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and it has benefited me more than any other medicine I ever used. LEATHY A. JOHNSON.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

THORNTON, Limestone County, Texas.

DEAR SIR: My little boy, 2 years old, was severely afflicted with Indigestion, and the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP effectually relieved him, after doctors and other medicines failed. M. E. ROGERS.

DYSPEPSIA.

HOMERVILLE, Clinch County, Ga.

DEAR SIR: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and Spitting Blood, and have received great benefit therefrom.

THOMAS D. COLLEY.

DYSPEPSIA.

UNIONVILLE, Lake County, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with the most beneficial results. I can recommend it to all similarly afflicted.

A. S. HARDY.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

TAMAROA, Perry County, Ill.

DEAR SIR: I was much troubled with Dyspepsia for several years, and failed to find any relief until I procured some of your truly wonderful INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

JONAS BAYER.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

MCGREGOR, Union County, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: The use of your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has entirely relieved me of Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Before taking your medicine I was troubled with Dyspepsia, and had severe pains in my side, which at times I felt as though they would burst. Now this has all disappeared. I cannot recommend its use too highly.

JACOB HARTMAN.

DYSPEPSIA AND CONSTIPATION.

BERWICK, Union County, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in my family, and am fully convinced of its efficacy in curing Dyspepsia and Constipation. Recommend persons seeking relief to me.

GEORGE HUM.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

MCGREGOR, Union County, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that a recent trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP completely cured me of Dyspepsia, after having used various other remedies without effect.

G. R. CANNON.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

BROOKLYN, Kings County, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: Suffering for years with Dyspepsia, I was induced to give your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a trial, and it completely cured me. I still take the syrup for the purpose of regulating my bowels, for which I find it has no equal. Recommend it to sufferers, referring to me.

CHARLES WEEKS, No. 190 Bay-st.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

NEW-BOSTON, Ky., Jan. 10, 1880.

DEAR SIR: I was troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for a number of years, and feel that I owe my life to your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia, as I firmly believe I would now be in my grave had it not been for your medicine.

L. F. CHANDLER.

TESTIMONIALS. Dyspepsia and Indigestion

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

TRAVERSE, Baltimore County, Md.

DEAR SIR: I was troubled with Dyspepsia for a long time, and it was not until I took your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP that I was entirely cured.

HENRY MARTIN.

DYSPEPSIA AND CONSTIPATION.

UPPERCO, Baltimore County, Md.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually cured me of Dyspepsia and Constipation, after trying various medicines without finding relief.

D. A. SHARRA.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

FIRST GROVE, Allegany County, Md.

DEAR SIR: I have used your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia, and, after a short trial, it has cured me.

G. GRAWFORD.

No. 1,872 THIRD-AV., City.

DEAR SIR: Having been afflicted with chronic diarrhea and piles for a long time, and failing to get relief from the use of several medicines, I was induced to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. After using it for upward of six weeks I am happy to say it has effected a radical cure, and I feel like a new man. Yours, respectfully,

CHARLES P. CONNOLLY.

DYSPEPSIA.

MANCHESTER, Tenn., March 12, 1880.

Dr. Clark Johnson:

SIR: I was afflicted with Dyspepsia, and hearing of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I procured some and it has cured me sound and well.

R. H. BRANDON.

CURES DYSPEPSIA.

OAKLAND, Garrett County, Md.

DEAR SIR: My wife has been afflicted with dyspepsia for over four years, and could not get anything to relieve her. I bought a bottle of the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP of your agent, M. W. Dawson, and am happy to say that it has entirely cured her. I will recommend it to all that are afflicted as being the best medicine in the world.

P. MILLER.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

FRUITLAND, Wicomico County, Md.

DEAR SIR: I had been afflicted with dyspepsia for a long time, and had tried nearly everything that I could hear of. But I grew worse, and my friends thought I was going into a decline. I suffered everything almost but death. I was induced by your agent, the Rev. J. Webb, to try your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I did so, and now I feel like a new person. I have gained in flesh; my appetite is good, and I attribute it all to the BLOOD SYRUP. I would not be without it for any consideration.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BALL.

RESCUE, Leon County, Texas, March 6, 1880.

DEAR SIR: I feel it to be my duty to make the following statement to you, and you can dispose of it as you may think proper: About five years since I was taken with a violent attack of Dyspepsia, which grew worse and worse until I was reduced to a perfect skeleton. After eating, I experienced so to speak, almost every morsel of food taken. I tried various remedies, but without any beneficial effect until last year, when I was induced to try a bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. After using that, I bought a dollar bottle and one more fifty-cent bottle, and I am thankful to say that those three bottles produced a permanent cure. It is certainly the best medicine in existence for Dyspepsia, or I would not feel so anxious for others to get relief by its use. I cannot help thinking so, and I want the poor Dyspeptic sufferers to know it, for I know how to sympathize with them.

Mrs. LOTTIE S. LEWIS.

RESCUE, Leon County, Texas.

FOR KIDNEY DISEASES.

GARRICK FURNACE, Franklin County, Penn.

DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for kidney complaint and pain in the back, and my wife has used it for pain in the side, and it effectually cured us both.

MR. and Mrs. ST. CLAIR.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

DEERING MILLS, Lincoln County, Me.

DEAR SIR: I was troubled with dyspepsia and indigestion, and failed to find relief until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which greatly benefited me.

Miss MARY T. GROVER.

MONMOUTH, Ill., March 21, 1880.

DEAR SIR: I have been out of health for some time, and have been doctoring until I was discouraged. Your agent here, R. A. Reynolds, persuaded me to try a dollar bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I have been taking for the last few days, and I feel like a new man all over. I believe I could work my farm if I had not rented it. I can't be too thankful.

ARCHIBALD KNOX.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1880.

G. Johnson, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in recommending your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP as an invaluable remedy for Dyspepsia. My wife has been a sufferer from periodical dyspeptic attacks of the most acute nature for over five years. During such attacks death would almost be a relief to her. She was prescribed for by several doctors without effect. Nothing gave her relief until she obtained a bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. Its effects were wonderful, and she is now entirely cured. It is a medicine that no household should be without.

F. YOUNG, 251 West Houston-st., City.

DYSPEPSIA.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Feb. 21, 1880.

DEAR SIR: I have been a great sufferer for the last ten years with Dyspepsia and sour stomach. I bought two $0 cent bottles of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and it done me more good than all the medicine I have ever taken. To all those that are afflicted with it I have been. I would say try it.

Mrs. P. MOREN.

DISEASE OF THE LIVER.

OWENSVILLE, Ill., March 4, 1880.

DEAR SIR: I have been troubled with enlargement of the liver for the past ten years, and have been doctoring for a long time without any benefit. I got a 50 cent bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and the first dose I took I felt the good effects, and it worked like magic. I am getting better every day, and I can recommend to all as a good medicine.

W. P. CURTIS.

A CASE OF CATARRH.

MONMOUTH, Ill., March, 1880.

DEAR SIR: I got a 50 cent bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP of your agent for Catarrh, which has helped me so much that I got another $1 bottle. I know it is doing me good.

JNO. S. GILBERT.

HENRY, N. C., March 15, 1880.

Clark Johnson:

DEAR SIR: I find that your medicine is the best I have ever used in my family for sick headache and Dyspepsia. I bought one bottle from your agent and it has cured my wife of Dyspepsia and sick headache of several years standing. I never expect to be without it as long as I can raise a dollar. Very respectfully yours,

W. H. GATTIS.

HENRY, N. C.

Clark Johnson:

DEAR SIR: I bought two bottles of your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and used them for Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia and am thankful to say they have entirely cured me. Yours truly,

J. E. JARRETT.

HENRY, N. C.

Clark Johnson:

DEAR SIR: I have used all kinds of medicine for sick headache, and none of them did me any good. I have now used one bottle of BLOOD SYRUP, and will say honestly. Respectfully,

CALLIE ROBINSON.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

CONWAY, Livingston County, Mich., March 10, 1880.

This is to certify that I have bought one bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for disease of the stomach and liver, and have been greatly benefited thereby. Receive my humble thanks for making so valuable a remedy.

Mrs. MARY SHERWOOD.

RHEUMATISM.

FOWLERVILLE, Livingston County, Mich., March 13, 1880.

Having been afflicted a good deal with Rheumatism for the last three years, I was induced to try the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and by taking one bottle I have been greatly relieved from the pains in my limbs. I have been troubled with your appetite, and now my appetite is very much improved. I shall continue to take the syrup. I would encourage all to use it. Yours, respectfully,

Mrs. S. M. GLENN.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

FOWLERVILLE, Livingston County, Mich., March 13, 1880.

This is to certify that I have been troubled with Dyspepsia for nine years, and have tried a good many different kinds of medicine, and have never found any medicine that gave me the immediate relief that the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has. I would recommend it to all those that suffer with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint.

CHARLES STRAWN.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND INDIGESTION.

CONWAY, Livingston County, Mich., March 13, 1880.

This is to certify that I have used DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and it is the best I ever used for the Liver Complaint and Indigestion, and would recommend all to give it a trial.

GEORGE A. WOOD.

DYSPEPSIA.

EAST ROCHESTER, Ind., March 12, 1880.

DEAR SIR: Having used a great many different kinds of medicine for Dyspepsia and Constipation, I never found one that did me any good till I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which cured me, and I can fully recommend it to any one that desires a good and safe remedy.

EUGENE W. HEATH.

EAST ROCHESTER, Ind., March 3, 1880.

Dr. Clark Johnson:

DEAR SIR: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP with entire satisfaction, and consider it the best blood purifier out.

WILLIAM BAILY.

EAST ROCHESTER, Ind., March 12, 1880.

I desire to inform you of my belief in the efficacy of your BLOOD PURIFIER. It restored me to health when all other remedies failed.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BEDAN.

TESTIMONIALS. Liver Complaint.

GREATLY BENEFITED.

DUNNA, Lamar County, Ala.

DEAR SIR: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and have been greatly benefited thereby. I cheerfully recommend its use to suffering humanity.

M. C. MCREYNOLDS.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

RIDGEFOLD, Bienville County, La.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefited me for poor health. It has also effectively relieved my wife of Liver Complaint.

JAMES BRYAN.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

GARNA, McLean County, Ill.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of Liver Complaint and Constipation, after doctors and various medicines failed.

Mrs. JOHN P. WORLEY.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

MAXON CITY, Mason County, Ill.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has entirely relieved my wife of Liver Complaint. It also cured my daughter-in-law of a severe Spell of Ague.

EDWARD BIRKS.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

ROSETTA, Breckenridge County, Ky.

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in recommending your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. My wife was suffering with torpidity of the liver and constant headaches, and your medicine speedily relieved her.

R. B. MCCLAIN.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

BUSH LICK, Nicholas County, Ky.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has benefited me more for Liver Complaint than any other medicine I ever used.

JOHN G. FRANCIS.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

ROME, Ohio County, Ky.

DEAR SIR: I was troubled with torpid liver and Constipation for years, and the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP worked a permanent cure, after numerous physicians failed. It also relieved me of Chills and Fever. My mother has used the Syrup for rheumatism of long standing, and received great benefit therefrom.

ANNIE M. DAMRI.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

COLUMBIA, Hillsdale County, Mich.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

DWIGHT G. FORTBUSH.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

BIG SPRING, Montgomery County, Mo.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has given me much relief for Liver Complaint. It is the best medicine I ever used.

JOHN E. CULPEPPER.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

MARYVILLE, Nodaway County, Mo.

DEAR SIR: I wish to inform you that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is suffering humanity. It will cure, without exception, any disease arising from deranged liver or impure blood. I speak from experience, the best I do in existence for Dyspepsia, or I would not do so.

J. MALL.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

PARKINGTON, Stratford County, N. H.

DEAR SIR: For three years I was in poor health, being troubled very much with severe pains in my side. I tried numerous medicines, but without effect until I used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which effectually relieved me. I cannot say too much in its favor.

N. K. COLBATH.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

ONEIDA COMMUNITY, N. Y., March 11, 1880.

DEAR SIR: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for my liver and stomach, which have been considerably, and it has given me entire relief. I would not be without it for five times the cost.

JAMES VIELE.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

ONEIDA, Feb. 23, 1879.

DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint with highly beneficial results.

Mrs. S. S. MARSTON.

REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINT.

ONEIDA, Feb. 23, 1879.

DEAR SIR: My wife has been afflicted with Liver Complaint, and having used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP with highly beneficial results, I could recommend it to all others who may be afflicted in like manner.

G. H. OWEN.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

SANFORD, Moore County, N. C.

DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for disordered liver and Constipation of the Bowels, and have received great benefit therefrom.

J. L. BRYAN.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

ONTON, Erie County, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint, and been much benefited thereby. I recommend its use to suffering humanity.

E. S. MILLER.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

N. BEAVER, Mahoning County, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint with very beneficial results. I consider it a very valuable remedy, and would recommend it to all suffering with Liver Complaint or any irregularity of the blood.

WM. R. CHRISTY.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

BEAVER, Perry County, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: I was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint, and the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP effectually relieved me.

CATHARINE EDWARDS.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

TIGARD, Tuney, Oregon.

DEAR SIR: I was afflicted with Liver Complaint and a short trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has benefited me greatly. I am now able to attend to my work, but before taking your medicine I could scarcely get around.

E. GARTEN.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

GARRARDSVILLE, Parker County, Texas.

DEAR SIR: I have used your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint, spinal affection, and fits, and find it has done me more good than any other medicine I ever used. I think it will indeed do these cures.

Mrs. MARY CANTIN.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

BUFFALO, Wyoming County, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: I have been a cripple for the last 15 years, caused by an injury received in the spine. I was troubled with inaction of the liver, for which I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and have received more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever tried.

SAMUEL JEWETT.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

LOYALSOCK, Dauphin County, Penn.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has given me much relief for Liver Complaint. I believe it saved my life.

Mrs. JOSEPH RUSSEL.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

REYNOLDSVILLE, Jefferson County, Penn.

DEAR SIR: Suffering very much with a pain in my head and between my shoulders, I purchased some of your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and it has given great relief.

Mrs. E. WILT.

GREATLY BENEFITED.

GOWEN, Luzerne County, Penn.

DEAR SIR: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint, and have received great benefit therefrom. One bottle did me more good than $50 worth of other medicines.

ZACHARIAH GRAMLE.

BEST MEDICINE EVER USED.

GOWEN, Luzerne County, Penn.

DEAR SIR: Your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the only medicine I ever found to give me relief for Liver Complaint. I would not be without it.

E. A. LEBO.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

SHARON, Mercer County, Penn.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has greatly relieved me of chronic Liver Complaint of three years' standing. I do not hesitate to recommend it to the afflicted.

WILLIAM WILKS.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

SHARON, Mercer County, Penn.

DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, and have derived much benefit therefrom.

WILLIAM MCGIN.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

GRAMBOVILLE, Schuylkill County, Penn.

DEAR SIR: I was troubled with Liver Complaint and fits, and tried various medicines without effect. At last I began the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which soon effectually relieved me.

LUCY GREENE.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

BURNET, Burnet County, Texas.

DEAR SIR: My wife had Liver Complaint, and the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP did her more good than any medicine she ever used.

J. E. GARRETT.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND LUNG DISEASE CURED.

No. 617 SPRING-ST., City.

DEAR SIR: I do not think I would be doing my duty without having the afflicted know the beneficial results derived from the use of your BLOOD PURIFIER. For three years I suffered from lung and liver difficulties. After taking the medicine for a short time I was relieved, and am happy to testify that I am well.

MRS. JENNIE LORD.

TESTIMONIALS. Rheumatism and Kidney Complaints.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

JASPER, Tuscaloosa County, Ala.

DEAR SIR: I was troubled with Disease of the Kidneys for some time, and was unable to find relief until I procured your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which soon entirely relieved me.

J. J. JOHNSTON.

LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASE.

KIMMY, Pike County, Ark.

DEAR SIR: The use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has given me much relief for Kidney and Liver Disease. It is the best medicine in the world.

Mrs. RAY.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

LAKEVILLE, Litchfield County, Conn.

DEAR SIR: I had a severe attack of Rheumatism, and two weeks after taking your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I was able to walk around. Before using your medicine I could not use my hands or feet.

P. D. BURTON.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

WILLIAMS, Colusa County, Cal.

DEAR SIR: I was severely afflicted with Disease of the Stomach and Kidneys, and the use of your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me. I advise all similarly affected to try it.

Mrs. M. WHITESIDE.

KIDNEY AND LIVER DISEASE.

MUD CREEK MILLS, Clinch County, Ga., April 30, 1879.

DEAR SIR: I had Kidney and Liver Disease, and I tried numerous remedies without obtaining relief. I commenced the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and a short trial has done me more good than any other remedy I ever used.

J. L. GUTHRIE.

LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASE.

RIDGEFOLD, Bienville County, La.

DEAR SIR: I was afflicted for a number of years with Kidney Disease, and my wife was troubled with Liver Complaint. We took some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which effected a permanent cure.

J. B. BRYAN.

CURES RHEUMATISM.

DOMONA, Union County, Ill.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefited me for Rheumatism and Chest trouble. My wife has also found relief from a long-standing case of Neuralgia and Dizziness arising therefrom.

WILLIAM BOURLLAND.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

LA PORTE, La Porte County, Ind.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Rheumatism of long standing.

SAMUEL R. DAY.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

PAOLI, Orange County, Ind.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Kidney Complaint of five years' standing. I highly recommend it.

JOHN W. TINDEL.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

MOORE PARADISE, Henry County, Iowa.

DEAR SIR: I was troubled with Inflammatory Rheumatism, and failed to procure relief until I began using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which effectually relieved me. I would recommend it to all.

Mrs. E. M. REDGE.

KIDNEY DISEASE.

GUILFORD, Wilson County, Kan.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Kidney Disease of three years' standing. I recommend its use to suffering humanity.

JAS. W. CLEVELAND.

LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASE.

BUSH LICK, Nicholas County, Ky.

DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver and Kidney Complaint of three years' standing, and have received great benefit therefrom. It is the best medicine I ever used.

J. H. THOMAS.

FOR KIDNEY DISEASES.

CHEWSVILLE, Ohio County, Ky.

DEAR SIR: I was afflicted with Kidney Disease for five years, and failed to obtain relief until I used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which speedily cured me.

KATE SHULTS.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

SPRINGFIELD, Hampden County, Mass.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Rheumatism and Erysipelas. I recommend its use to all similarly afflicted.

Mr. CARPENTER, No. 96 Orleans-st.

FOR KIDNEY DISEASES.

BRIDGEWATER, Dukes County, Mass.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has entirely relieved me of severe pains in my Kidneys. I cannot recommend it too highly.

A. WEDQUISH.

KIDNEY DISEASE.

CHESAPEAKE, Cecil County, Md.

DEAR SIR: I obtained some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP from your agent for Kidney Disease, and it has proved to be the best medicine I ever used.

JOHN HUTSON.

SCIATIC RHEUMATISM.

SOUTH WHITMAN, Cumberland County, Me.

DEAR SIR: Suffering for a long time with Sciatic Rheumatism, without obtaining relief from various medicines, I was advised to make a trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I did, and it soon restored me to perfect health.

SAMUEL HAYKES.

A REMARKABLE CURE.

GROTON TOWN, Tioga County, Pa.

DEAR SIR: I was troubled with Torpid Liver, Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, and Numbness of my arms, which rendered them useless. I was helpless, and confined to my bed for seven years without obtaining relief. At last your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP was recommended to me, and after a fair trial my ailments have ceased by one dispersed. I now enjoy health and strength.

Mrs. W. W. BROWN.

SCIATIC RHEUMATISM.

GROTON TOWN, Tioga County, Pa.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me of Sciatic Rheumatism, after trying various other medicines without effect.

R. R. EDWARDS.

FOR KIDNEY DISEASES.

EAST LEDYARD, Sullivan County, N. H.

DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Kidney Complaint and Headache with very beneficial results, and can therefore recommend it highly.

G. E. DAVIS.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

No. 863 BEDFORD-AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: Being a sufferer for years with Chronic Rheumatism, I was induced to make a trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I found permanent relief.

GEORGE HICKS.

KIDNEY DISEASE.

No. 113 SKILLMAN-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: For years I was afflicted with Kidney Disease, but soon after I commenced using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I found permanent relief.

Mrs. S. WORTH.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

ONEIDA COMMUNITY, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1880.

DEAR SIR: I was severely afflicted with Inflammatory Rheumatism, and by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, I have been effectually relieved.

Mrs. MARY TAYLOR.

RHEUMATISM.

HAMMERSVILLE, Brown County, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Rheumatism, and have found much relief therefrom. I highly recommend its use.

GEORGE M. GREGG.

RHEUMATISM.

HAMMERSVILLE, Brown County, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: I have suffered with Rheumatism for years, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP gives me great relief. I advise all similarly affected to give it a trial.

GEORGE M. GREGG.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

CUMMINSVILLE, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: I was afflicted with Rheumatism and tried many medicines but failed to obtain relief until I began the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which entirely cured me.

CHARLES BETTNER.

FOR KIDNEY DISEASES.

OUR RANCH, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: My wife and I have been troubled with Kidney Complaint for some time, and by using the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP we have received much benefit. We recommend the use of your medicine to all afflicted.

Mr. DONILSON.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

NORWALK, Huron County, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: I was a great sufferer from Kidney Complaint until I used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which effectually cured me. My wife, who has been troubled with Nervous Convulsions and Fits, has also been greatly benefited by your valuable medicine.

WILLIAM WHEELER.

LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASE.

SALEM, Lancaster County, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: I was troubled with Liver and Kidney Disease, and used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP with very beneficial results. I advise all so troubled to give it a trial.

MORGAN ACKLEY.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

REYNOLDSVILLE, Jefferson County, Penn.

DEAR SIR: I was severely afflicted with Inflammatory Rheumatism for 12 years, and failed to find relief until I tried your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which entirely cured me.

Mrs. G. KOONSBOD.

TESTIMONIALS. Rheumatism and Kidney Complaint.

GOOD FOR RHEUMATISM.

SELMOR, Marion County, S. C.

DEAR SIR: I have been troubled for a long time with rheumatism and kidney complaint, and I tried one bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and of the remarkable cures effected by it, and determined to give it a trial. I bought some from your agent, Charles W. Alford, and it did me more good than anything I have taken. I would say to all who are sufferers, try this great remedy and you will surely find relief.

ROB. ALFORD.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

TRAVERSE, Grantsburg County, Wis.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured my wife of Rheumatism, which had troubled her for years, and I feel to attend to her duties.

CHRISTIAN BROMBERGER.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

HENRY, N. C., March 15, 1880.

Dr. Clark Johnson:

DEAR SIR: I was suffering with Liver Complaint and could not find any relief, and have spent over $100 for doctors' bills. When all had failed, I bought two bottles of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and have never felt a symptom of Liver Complaint since. Very respectfully,

MARGET L. KELLY.

RHEUMATISM.

HENRY, N. C., March 15, 1880.

Clark Johnson:

DEAR SIR: One bottle of your medicine has cured me of Rheumatism of several years' standing. Respectfully,

T. J. KELLY.

RHEUMATISM AND DYSPEPSIA.

CORWAY, Livingston County, Mich., March 8, 1880.

Having been afflicted a great deal with Rheumatism for the last 15 years, I was induced to try the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. By taking one bottle I was entirely free from pain in my back and hips. I am feeling free from rheumatic pains. I have also been troubled with Dyspepsia for a long time, and the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has relieved me so much that I can eat anything I wish, and I am troubled no more with Dyspepsia. I think it is the best medicine ever introduced into this country

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take the Least Navigable Route and by Law of Congress, U. S. M., on both outward and homeward passages.

REGULAR Dark Days excepted. ADRIATIC, Capt. Jewett.....Thurs. April 1, 10 A. M. ADRIATIC, Capt. Jewett.....Sat. April 10, 4 P. M. GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy.....Thurs. April 15, 10 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Morton-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and accommodation, and have recently undergone a thorough refitting. The saloons, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion and noise are imperceptible and the temperature is more uniform than in other parts of the ship.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage at low rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND THE CONTINENT.

GELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the eastward passage from Sandy Hook, St. Nicholas Channel, Lat. 40 Deg. 45 Min. Long. 66 Deg. 45 Min. or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

From sailing to see Queenstown.

FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

SCOTIA.....Wednesday, March 24, 2 P. M.
ALEMANNIA.....Wednesday, March 31, 2:30 P. M.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, April 7, 3 P. M.
PARTHIA.....Wednesday, April 14, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Intending passengers can be booked to all points in Great Britain and Ireland. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cattle. Apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

GEO. S. GREENHOW, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 39 N. R., foot of Morton-st.

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, March 30, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, April 13, 7:30 A. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, April 20, 1:30 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, April 27, 7 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, May 4, 1:30 P. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having their saloons, smoking-room, lavatories, pantry, and library in the midship compartment, where alone, and in such a vessel, motion is felt least, and are all upon deck, thus insuring their greatest of all luxuries, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, according to accommodation, $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Liverpool Mail for all seasons of the year.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, March 25, 8 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, April 3, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, April 8, 8 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 17, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, April 22, 8 P. M.

Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Canal-st.

Saloon, $80 and $100. Return tickets at favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 125 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

FRANCE, Pouliquen.....Wednesday, March 31, 9 A. M.
CANADA, Paimenier.....Wednesday, April 7, 8 P. M.
LABRADOR, Sauvage.....Wednesday, April 14, 8 A. M.

Cabin, $80 and $100; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28. Drafts at lower rates.

The company does not insure baggage.

For information of freight, or other information, apply at the company's office, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, or to No. 1 Cockspur-st., Paris. F. J. CONTE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the eastward passage from Sandy Hook, St. Nicholas Channel, Lat. 40 Deg. 45 Min. Long. 66 Deg. 45 Min. or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

From sailing to see Queenstown.

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PARTHIA.....Wednesday, April 14, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Intending passengers can be booked to all points in Great Britain and Ireland. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cattle. Apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

GEO. S. GREENHOW, Agent.

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UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
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Leaving Pier No. 39 N. R., foot of Morton-st.

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CANADA, Paimenier.....Wednesday, April 7, 8 P. M.
LABRADOR, Sauvage.....Wednesday, April 14, 8 A. M.

Cabin, $80 and $100; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28. Drafts at lower rates.

The company does not insure baggage.

For information of freight, or other information, apply at the company's office, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, or to No. 1 Cockspur-st., Paris. F. J. CONTE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer STATE OF INDIANA.....Thu., March 25, 7 A. M.
Steamer STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thurs., April 1, 11 A. M.

Rates—First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; intermediate, $40; second cabin, $30; steerage, $28.

Return tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $55; steerage, $56.

For freight and passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Bolivia, March 27, 5 P. M. | Ethiopia, April 10, 5 A. M.
Algeria, April 3, noon. | Circassia, April 17, 11 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

WISLAND, Thurs. March 25 | WESTPHALIA, Th. April 8
FRISIA.....Thurs., April 1 | GELLERT.....Th., April 15

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, all points in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

C. H. RICHARD & CO., G. A. RICHARD & CO., General Agents, General Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:

W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Saturday, March 27
SCHIEDAM.....Wednesday, March 31
MAAS.....Wednesday, April 7

1st Cabin, $65 to $70. 2d Cabin, $45 to $50. Steerage, $26.

H. GAZAN, General Agent, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

FURCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS, 27 & 29 Wm-st., Freight Agts. 150 Broadway, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks:)

Greece, S. Mar. 27, 9 A. M. | Canada, S. April 7, 10 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

England, Sat. Mar. 27, 8 A. M. | Scotia, S. April 3 12:30 P. M.

CABIN, $60 to $70, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $28, being $2 lower than most lines. Company's offices, 29 and 70 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday.

CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. Nickerson...Wed., Mar. 24
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Pinnewood...Sat., Mar. 27

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, the Savannah, Florida and Western, and the Atlantic and Gulf. The new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for this company, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. Johns River.

C. D. OWEN, Ocean & S. Co. Agent. | GEO. YONGE, Gen. Agent & T. A. & W. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.
315 Broadway. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steamship COLON.....Tuesday, March 30, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA: Steamship CITY OF PEKING.....Saturday, May 1, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA: Steamship AUSTRALIA.....Saturday, April 10, noon

For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passage forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to rates apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.

A. T. SWEAZY, H. J. BULLIVAN, General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

N. Y., HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE and FRONTERA.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thu., April 1
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,) Sat. April 3
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana & Mexico,) Mon., April 12

Saloon and state-rooms are furnished with swinging berths in state-rooms; small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

Steamships City of Mexico will leave N. Y. March 20 & April 19 for Vera Cruz via Sisal, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class mail steamships will positively sail from Pier No. 6 North River, as follows:

CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.....Saturday, March 27, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....Saturday, April 3, 8 A. M.

(Accommodation for passengers.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 52 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER at 3 P. M.

Steamer GEORGE W. CLYDE, WEDNESDAY, March 24.
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA, SATURDAY, March 27.

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. WASHBURN, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

A. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, March 27
A. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, April 8

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Fall River daily for Boston at 8:05, 10:15, 11:35 A. M., 7:15, 11:35 P. M. For Providence, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Stonington, 8:05 A. M., 4:15 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8:05 A. M., 4:15, 10:15 P. M. For Fishkill and Newburgh, 8:05 A. M., 4:15 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk, 8:05 A. M., 4:15 P. M. For Waterbury, 8:05 A. M., 4:15 P. M. For Bridgeport, 8:05 A. M., 4:15, 10:15 P. M. For Derby, 8:05 A. M., 4:15, 10:15 P. M. For New-Haven, 8:05 A. M., 4:15, 10:15 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

WINSLOW'S ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Steamer leaves Fall River Depot via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 4:15 P. M. Drawing-room cars on all trains. Ticket office, 319 Broadway. FIELD WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Jersey City and Cortlandt Street Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South-west, Pullman Palace Cars Standard, 9 A. M., 2 and 8:30 P. M.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 8 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Carry and Hotel at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Cleveland, Canton, and the Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, Pullman Palace Cars, Lightest Washington Express, 8 Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 10 A. M., arrive Washington, 4:12 P. M. Baltimore, 2:50 and 10:30 A. M., 1, 4 and 10 P. M. Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 1:30, 7:20, 9:20, 9, 10 (Sunday 11) A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 7:40, 11 P. M. Sunday, 2:30, 4:30, 7:40, 11 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Boats of Brooklyn Annex connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer to Brooklyn points.

Trains leave Brooklyn Annex, 5:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M. daily; 8:40 A. M., 6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. From Washington and Baltimore, 8:55 A. M., 3, 6:35, 10:15 P. M. daily. From Philadelphia, 8:35, 8:55, 9:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 3, 3:50, 4:50, 4:50, 6:50, 8:50, and 10:15 P. M. Sunday, 3:50, 6:50, 8:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 4:50, 10:10 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

17 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 3 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Jan. 19, 1880.

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Ferries as follows:

8 A. M., 2 P. M., 8:30 P. M. (by limited.) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:10, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 2:30, 4:30, 8 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. and 12 night.

Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer to Brooklyn points.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 5:45, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:50, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express 1:30 P. M.) 3:45, 4, 5:30, 6, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 5:45, 11 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia via Camden, 9 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, Nos. 838 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City Depot, Pennsylvania Ticket Office, 861 Broadway, opposite Union Square. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, J. P. FARMIN, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 8, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

9 A. M. Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M. Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:03 A. M. Express to Albany and Troy, with connections for Saratoga, Glens Falls, and Rutland.

4 P. M. Albany and Troy Express, with sleeping cars.

6 P. M. St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, Cincinnati Express for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7 P. M. Pacific Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Chicago. Sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.

8:30 P. M. Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

11 P. M. Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 413 and 415 Broadway, and at Grand Central Depot office. 3 Park-place and 1785 and 845 Broadway, New-York, and 338 Washington-st., Brooklyn. O. H. BREES, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.
Now known as
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 24c-st., see note below.)

6 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago day Express. Drawing-room sleepers to Buffalo.

8 P. M. daily, Fast Mail, Pacific Express, arriving at Buffalo 6 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M. daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

Above Depot, have 9 Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 6:45 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. E. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock. 4:30 P. M., Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Palace Cars on Rochester accommodation.

CHARLES E. GUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYER, Superintendent and Engineer.

BRUSHES.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT NO. 315 Bowery. Cash prices. Fresh stock; all articles at lowest prices. JOHN K. HOPPEL, Manufacturer and Importer.

LEGAL NOTICES.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—JANE A. VOORHEES against OWEN KENNEDAY, William E. McPherson, Ann Eagles, and Stephen Eagles, her husband; Mary Ann McKenna and Edward McKenna, her husband; Nathan Miller and Mickeen Miller, his wife; George S. Pitt, John J. Pitt, and Thomas F. Pitt, and each of them above named: The foregoing defendants are served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. C. E. Prest, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the twenty-first day of February, 1880, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City of Brooklyn, on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1880.

CHAS. J. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
125-1awSwW

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CORNELIUS P. DELAMATER and GEORGE H. ROBINSON, plaintiffs, against FRANKLIN PARKER and WILLIAM M. BABBOTT, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, February 16, 1880.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Post Office and office address, Number 52 Wall-street, New-York City, New-York.
To the Defendant, Franklin Parker:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles Donohue, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the sixteenth day of March, 1880, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the said City of New-York.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1880.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
mh17-1awSwW Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 52 Wall-street.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—CHARLES B. MAXWELL, plaintiff, against THE REDWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN, defendant.—The undersigned give notice that he was duly appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the defendant, The Redgrove Insurance Company, by the Supreme Court of New-York, made in the above entitled action, on the 2d day of March, 1880, and entered in the Clerk's office of Kings County on that day; and that all persons indebted to said defendant are hereby required to render an account of all such debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and all persons having in their possession any property belonging to said defendant are hereby required to deliver the same; and all creditors of the defendant are hereby required to deliver their respective accounts and demands; and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts with said defendant are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the subscriber, at his office, No. 102 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 15th day of April, 1880.—Dated March 4, 1880. WILLIAM G. LOW, Receiver.

DELOS McCOMBS, Attorney for Receiver, 102 Broadway, N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID HOUTEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by David Houten, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Bankrupt Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, praying a discharge and certificate from the debts proved against him, and that the hearing of the same will be had before said court, in Brooklyn, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1880, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Registrar in Bankruptcy, No. 132 Broadway, in the City of New-York, when and where creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the eighth day of March, 1880.

mh10-1awSwW SAMUEL R. LYMAN, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS B. CHAMBERS and MAY-NARD W. CHAMBERS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the Assignee of the estate of the said bankrupts, will sell at public auction, by the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, in New-York City, by Richard V. Harnett, Auctioneer, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of April, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the said bankrupts in and to the following described property, viz.: All the premises on the northerly side of 10th-street, known as No. 151 East 10th-street, New-York City, being about 19 feet 10 inches front and rear, by 92 feet 2 inches in depth, on which there is a house about 142 feet deep, fronting from 36 Avenue.

FREDERICK A. WAIT, Assignee.
J. VAN VECHTEN, Counsel, 189 Broadway, No. 34 Wall-street. mh10-1awSwW

FINANCIAL.

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 19, 1880.

PUBLISHED IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, exhibit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1879:

Premiums marine, fire and inland navigation, 1879	$3,690,088 88
Premiums on policies not marked off January, 1879	1,671,981 91
Total amount of marine premiums	$5,371,048 49
No. policies not marked off from 1st January, 1879, in 31st December, 1879	$3,675,101 38
Losses paid during the period	$1,594,121 04
Return premiums	$840,793 77

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, city, bank, and other stocks	$8,873,352 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	1,307,305 00
Real estate and claims due the company, estimated at	500,000 00
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,522,026 18
Cash in bank	1,251,455 15
Total amount of assets	$13,457,738 33

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1869 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d of February next. The interest upon the amount so redeemable will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled to be left behind.

A dividend of 40 per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1879, for which certificates will be issued and after Tuesday, the 6th of May next.

By order of the Board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES,	HORACE GRAY,
CHARLES DENNIS,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
W. H. H. MOORE,	JOHN ELLIOTT,
ISAAC OGDEN,	ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	ROBERT B. MINTURN,
JAMES LOW,	CHARLES E. MARSHALL,
DAVID LANE,	GEORGE W. LANE,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,	EDWIN D. MORGAN,
A. A. RAVEN,	ROBERT L. STUART,
WM. STURGIS,	JAMES G. DE FOREST,
ADOLPH LEMOYNE,	FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
BENJAMIN S. FIELD,	CHARLES H. LEVERICH,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	WILLIAM BEYER,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	WILLIAM H. FOGG,
ROBT. FERRIER,	PETER SLIGO,
THOMAS R. YOUNGS,	JESSE B. CODDINGTON,
G. A. HAND,	HORACE K. THURBER,
JOHN D. RENWICK,	WILLIAM DESROOT,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,	HENRY COLLINS,
CHARLES P. BURDETT,	JOHN L. RIKER.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
A. A. RAVEN, Third Vice-President.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pinee-st.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 IN U. S. BONDS.

Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Corporations.

HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.
HENRY B. SHERMAN, } Vice-Presidents.
FREDERIC CONVERSE, }
C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

HENRY B. SHERMAN,	GEORGE W. LANE,
FREDERIC CONVERSE,	GEORGE F. VERMILYE,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,	GEO. MACCULLOCH MILLER,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	ROSWELL SKEEL,
CHAS. O. LANDON,	A. A. LOW,
RICHMOND K. HOE,	AMOS R. ECK,
FREDK. H. COSSITT,	CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
WM. H. APPLETON,	WM. H. WEBB,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,	HENRY A. ROME,
DAVID DOWS,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
MARTIN BATES,	PERCY R. PYNE,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
CHARLES S. SMITH,	WM. H. WOLFF, JR.
HENRY B. SHERMAN,	CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above Bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

4703	4866	5797	4711	4528	4996	4223	4583	
5596	5887	6174	5253	5 805	4510	5804	4575	
6119	5895	5898	5 805	4510	5804	5909	----	
4905	4866	4229	5544	5057	5880	5877	----	
4215	4480	5187	5534	5189	5235	4681	----	

Being one per cent. of Twenty-nine hundred and fifty-four Bonds outstanding, (including those paid and held in Sinking Fund,) will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof on the Bonds already redeemed, every day designated in our presence to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided by said mortgage, at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., in London, on the first day of June, 1880, on which date interest will cease on the above designated Bonds will cease.

Dated March 20, 1880.

HENRY F. VAIL, CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
Attest: DAVID W. PRICE,
[L. S.] Notary Public, (81,) New-York County.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.
No. 65 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, JAN. 24, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds of this company of $1,000 each, known as Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds, have been designated by lot to be paid or set apart for payment on the November 1st following, according to the provisions of the deed of trust securing the same. The numbers are as follows:

115	1495	1956	2528	3265	3458	3917	
141	1499	1959	2528	3265	3488	3988	
856	1706	1977	2561	3409	3509	3208	
892	1719	2077	2543	3448	3528	3901	
670	1777	2091	2576	3460	3564	3265	
1147	2063	4197	4775	5658	7042	8396	
1279	2145	4375	5389	6749	7056	8479	
1367	2657	4419	5842	6824	7789	8525	
1411	2817	4564	5849	7049	7819	8545	
1521	2997	4989	5978	7066	7819	----	
1561	2742	5108	6095	7389	7954	----	
1546	3327	5138	6187	7451	8004	----	

Interest on these bonds will cease on the 1st day of July, 1880. JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice-President.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE AGREEMENT dated November 27, 1878, under which nearly all the shares of stock of the ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY have been transferred to us, as Trustees of the stock trust therein mentioned, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the said railway company has notified us that it claims that the time specified in said agreement, for the performance of said agreement, the said stock trust is to terminate, and that in our opinion it is so, and that we intend to take notice accordingly by transferring the said shares of stock to the Persons Beneficially and Trust Company for distribution, after the publication of this notice, for the time and in the manner prescribed by the said agreement in that behalf.—New-York, March 12th, 1880.

Trustees	ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, SAMUEL G. WARD, THOMAS ALLEN, HENRY CONSTABLE, BECKWITH, CHARLES H. MARSHALL.

WANTED.

Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta R. R. Bonds and Stock.

Atlanta and Charlotte R. R. Stock and Bonds.

Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Stock.

We make a specialty of buying and selling Southern securities of all kinds. Inquiries cheerfully answered.

FRITZ LEWIS,
57 Second-st., Baltimore, Md.

References—John S. North, Pres't First N. Bank, and Robert Mickle, Cashier of N. Union Bank of Md., Baltimore.

THE DENVER CITY CONSOLIDATED SILVER MINING COMPANY.

Capital stock, $5,000,000; 500,000 shares, par value, $10.

Location of mines, Fryer Hill, Leadville, Colorado, adjoining the famous "Robert E. Lee" M

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

A COMPLETE SURRENDER.

THE PIANO MANUFACTURERS BACK DOWN AND THE MEN RETURN TO WORK.

The lock-out of the piano-makers, which began March 15, came to a virtual end yesterday, nearly all the employers surrendering unconditionally to the striking men's union. "We are willing to say squarely that we are beaten," said one of the manufacturers. "It was impossible for the lock-out to result in anything else than our defeat since we have shown no week a front from the start. We made one big mistake—we ought never to have locked out non-union men. If we had kept out only union men we might have succeeded. That and the fact that Hamilton Brothers, and F. G. Smith failed to lock out at all, weakened us too much, and we have been beaten by the workmen at every point. There is no question about that, and we might as well admit it." Other manufacturers said practically the same thing. Workmen went back to work on their own terms—that is, on no conditions at all—in the following shops yesterday: Steinway, Gabler, J. & C. Fischer, C. D. Pease & Co., Billings & Co., Haines Brothers, Francis Bacon, late Bacon & Raven, Decker & Son, Kranich & Bach, and Henry Behning. Hamilton Brothers and F. G. Smith have had their factories closed at all, although they were members of the manufacturers' association. Schomer & Co. and James & Holmstrom asked their men to return without conditions, but their offers have not yet been accepted because the firms did not make the proposition until after Monday, and the men are discussing the question whether or not to demand 10 per cent advance. Albert Weber's men went a committee to him to ask if he would take them back, now that he had resigned from the manufacturers' society. He told them his shop was open for them to go to work, the same as if there had been no lock-out. Then the men demanded 10 per cent increase of wages. He declined to accede to this demand for the present, saying he would consider the matter. This is now the only point at issue between Mr. Weber and his men. Mr. Weber resigned from the manufacturers' society, he says, because he wanted to manage his own business, and thought one boss in his factory was preferable to a dozen. Other members of the society say Mr. Weber withdrew because he was disgusted with the weakness of his associates, who passed resolutions only to pay no attention to them. He is reported to have said at Monday's meeting that the weakening attitude adopted by the society was "a shame and disgrace." Mr. William Steinway said that the breaking up of the lock-out affected his firm but very little. "We are entirely indifferent to what other manufacturers may or may not do," he added. The only manufacturers who had not definitely settled with their men yesterday were George Steck & Co., Schomer & Co., J. P. Hale, Albert Weber, James & Holmstrom, and William B. Wheelock. It is probable that all troubles will be over quite in these factories very soon.

On motion of Alderman Goodwin, the Board of Aldermen passed a resolution yesterday regretting the rupture between capital and labor, calling attention to the injury done by previous strikes, and recommending that when questions affecting the vital interests of these people are at stake a board of arbitration, consisting of an equal number from each side, be convened to discuss all the questions on the subject, and that their decision be binding on all parties.

The tempting offer of $1,025 in premiums to the first 45 striking cabinet-makers who returned to work in Henry Herrmann's furniture factory after 7 o'clock yesterday failed to influence a single striker, and not one of the men asked for work yesterday. Mr. Herrmann begins to think that the union is as obstinate an opponent as he has ever contended against, but is not yet prepared to follow the example of the piano manufacturers and "surrender unconditionally."

THE ELEVATED ROAD STOCK.

THE METROPOLITAN LINE'S BONUS—AN ALLEGED STOCK-JOBBING OPERATION.

It was reported on the authority of one of the Directors of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company yesterday, that the New-York Loan and Improvement Company had managed to work off upon the outside public the entire block of 65,000 shares of Manhattan stock awarded as a bonus to the Metropolitan Elevated Company—or the Loan and Improvement Company, which is the same thing—when the two elevated lines were leased to the Manhattan Company; that the prices obtained ranged from 45 to 50 per cent, and that the proceeds had been invested in United States 4 per cent bonds. The 65,000 shares awarded to the New-York Elevated Company were distributed at the time. The reason given for this action was that the indications now make it extremely doubtful whether the net earnings of the consolidated lines will afford the guaranteed 10 per cent on the stocks of the Metropolitan and New-York Companies, and in that event there would, of course, be nothing left for the Manhattan stockholders. It is said that the Second-avenue line is being run at an enormous loss, and that the two West Side lines pay only a small profit on the investment, and water, while the earnings of the Third-avenue line, though very great, are not sufficient to make up the deficiency. The recorded transactions in the stock on the Exchange amounted to 51,000 shares yesterday, and the price fell to 26. Among the other reports was one that several of the officers intend to follow the example of Mr. Cyrus W. Field and Gen. Winslow in resigning from the company, and that part of the programme contemplates a default in the early future, and a consequent foreclosure and wiping out of the stock altogether. The officers of the company, when questioned on the subject yesterday, pleaded their position as an excuse for refusing all information. They said that they did not consider that they had a right to talk without first obtaining permission from the full Board of Directors. They would neither confirm nor deny any of the reports, leaving the impression that whether the facts be correctly stated above or not, there is stock-jobbing going on to which they are parties.

J. LLOYD HAIGH ARRAIGNED.

NEW INDICTMENTS FOUND AGAINST HIM—TO BE TRIED TO-DAY.

J. Lloyd Haigh, the wire manufacturer, of No. 81 John-street, whose forged acceptances caused the suspension of the Grocers' Bank, was called to the bar of the General Sessions yesterday. The Grand Jury, previous to his arraignment, presented four new indictments against him, making six in all. The new bills charged Haigh with issuing forged bills of acceptance of Westphal, Blinde & Co., Dubuque, Iowa, to a draft for $3,747 20; Bristall, Lamb & Co., Chicago, for $3,775 80; Seeberger & Breeker, Chicago, Ill., for $4,559 12, and Barney & Ferris, Sandusky, Ohio, for $5,896 10. The accused was arraigned on the new indictments. Mr. George Bliss, who appeared for him, asked time to examine the indictments before pleading, but finally, under compulsion, as he said, entered a plea of not guilty, and asked for time to prepare a defense before being put on trial on the new matters presented by the Grand Jury. Mr. Henry M. Wheaton, who appeared on behalf of creditors of Mr. Haigh whose claims amounted to $600,000, asked that the trial of the accused manufacturer be postponed in order that he might have an opportunity of finishing the heavy contracts in which he was now engaged for the benefit of the creditors. He was invaluable, counsel said, in conducting the business, and if he were taken away now, his place could not be supplied and the business would break up. District-Attorney Phelps warmly protested against the action of the creditors in endeavoring to interfere with the course of justice for their own benefit, and pressed the immediate trial of the accused. Judge Cowing thereupon set the case down for trial to-day, allowing Mr. Bliss the privilege of presenting any proper reasons he may have for an adjournment.

FAILURE OF SAFE MANUFACTURERS.

William Terwilliger, (Terwilliger & Co.,) manufacturer of safes, at No. 100 Maiden-lane and at Nos. 23 to 33 Tenth-avenue, made an assignment yesterday to John M. Mossman. Mr. Terwilliger has been in the safe business for 30 years, but for the past four years his business had pressed, and in August last his partner, J. M. Hunt, retired. A judgment for $1,166 in favor of J. J. & W. Astor was filed Monday. Residences reports state that the holder of a chattel mortgage foreclosed last week, and all the effects were advertised to be sold on Friday last, but the creditors took the matter in hand and settled, so that the sale was postponed for two weeks. The creditors are endeavoring to form a stock company to continue the business. The Assignee said yesterday that negotiations were in progress among the creditors for several weeks past to form a stock company, but the factory was damaged by fire on the 16th inst, causing a loss of $2,000, which precipitated the assignment. The liabilities are about $20,000, and the assets consist of machinery and stock, the value of which mainly depends on the continuance of the business. The creditors are friendly, and he thought matters would be satisfactorily settled in a short time.

BAD WEATHER AT SEA.

According to the reports given by the incoming vessels, Friday and Saturday last were fearful days of the coast. The steam-ship Hathaway, which arrived from Middlesbrough yesterday, was 23 days in crossing the ocean. On the 17th, when near the centre of the Banks of Newfoundland, a heavy gale was blowing from west-north-west, and the water flew as rapidly as it struck the deck-houses and rigging. The lookout reported ice ahead, and shortly afterward several icebergs were passed. The steamer then made her way among large quantities of debris. On Saturday last, when off the coast of Nova Scotia, a hurricane set in from the north-east, and lasted with great violence for 12 hours. In four hours the barometer fell from 30.10 inches to 29 inches. The steam-ship Pontiac, which arrived from the Mediterranean yesterday, passed Gibraltar on the 8th, and met with fair weather until longitude 300 west was reached, when heavy gales from the east and south-west set in. Severe squalls of rain and snow frequently passed over the vessel. A high pressure was running, in which the vessel rolled heavily. This storm continued for several days. Sailed last Friday evening, when the Pontiac was about 550 miles from York, a storm began to blow north-east, and at midnight increased into a terrific gale, the barometer going down to 28.6 inches. The sea was extremely high, and broke over the ship of the vessel, while violent squalls came down upon her nearly every hour. The storm did not begin to abate until Monday. Capt. Sadler, of the steam-ship State of Indiana, of the State Line, which arrived from Glasgow yesterday, reports a violent hurricane on the 20th. The wind first came from north-north-east, and then shifted to the north-north-west. The hurricane began at 7 o'clock in the afternoon, and continued for five hours, but caused no damage to the vessel.

MEDICAL NIGHT CALLS.

WHY THEY ARE NOT RESPONDED TO—DR. MACHEDE REPLIES TO THE OBJECTIONS OF PROF. JANEWAY AND DR. CARO.

As the time for its consideration draws near, the question of revenue, pro et contra, in relation to the scheme of night medical service for this City, proposed before the Academy of Medicine by Dr. Henri Machedé, grows intense and exciting. The objections to the plan, which have been very emphatically stated by Prof. E. G. Janeway, turn mainly upon the hypothesis that it will invest the Police with a supervisory function and upon the allegation that New-York City is so well supplied with physicians that it is unnecessary. On the other hand, it is claimed by the advocates of the plan that to obtain the services of a medical practitioner after midnight is not only difficult, but almost impossible, even in the best quarters of the City. It is a rule with many first-class physicians to decline all night calls from patients who are unknown to them, and many cases are recorded in which patients amply able and very willing to pay any fee that might be required have succumbed to acute disease in the absence of medical attendance, after every effort to procure the services of a physician had been ineffectually exerted. This inconvenience is not confined to the poorer quarters of the City, nor to the tenement-house classes. Not long ago, in a stately establishment on Fifth-avenue, according to the testimony of persons well versed in the facts, a patient encumbered by an acute attack that prompt medical interference might have alleviated. Six physicians in succession were sent for, and each, in his turn, declined to respond to the call, at least until morning. Indeed, it is in consonance with the general testimony of medical men and of the classes they serve, that refusal to respond is more common in the wealthier quarters of the City than it is among our poorer population. It is also a serious fact that, though they pay smaller fees, our tenement-house population are prompter in their payments than the upper classes, and that the percentage of loss on yearly earnings is less among tenement-house practitioners than it is with physicians supposed to be in first-class practice. In all great cities, however, which will be made clear at the coming discussion of the subject before the Academy of Medicine, as Dr. Machedé and his assents are busily engaged in collecting the statistics necessary to give cogency to the inference that naturally follows their exposure.

A TIMES representative called upon Dr. Machedé at his rooms, at the St. James Hotel, yesterday, to obtain his views respecting the objections stated by Prof. Janeway and Dr. Caro, based upon the supposed popular jealousy of the Police, and the alleged lack of necessity for such a provision. The following is a correct transcript of the questions put and of Dr. Machedé's answers, in the order of their importance:

Q.—Is there any extra power put into the hands of the Police? A.—There is no surveillance whatever on the part of the Police. When the Police receive the authority, they will be very willing to execute any orders intrusted to them. The Police simply act as messengers to put the physician in communication with a patient, who needs him. They act, as a rule, a fine and considerate body of men, having families themselves, and knowing the exigencies of the classes with which they come in contact.

Q.—What is the comparative number of physicians in Paris and New-York? A.—At a rough guess I should say that the ratio of physicians to general population is nearly as large in Paris as in New-York, for several reasons. In the first place, Paris is the natural centre toward which physicians gravitate in France. In the second, owing to the presence of a large population of foreign extraction, a great many physicians of other nationalities—German, English, American, &c.—obtained permission from the Minister of Public Instruction under the Empire to practice medicine in Paris, and are now settled there. There is another class who remain in Paris from the opportunities it offers for scientific work, and with the hope of ultimately obtaining positions either in hospitals or medical schools. The rough guess I have just given you was verified the other day in a conversation with Dr. Gouley, a member of the Academy Committee, who asked me how many medical men there are in Paris? I said about 1,500. On consulting the medical calendar of 1879 it was found that there are 1,500, exclusive of the environs of Paris, which contain many more.

Q.—Are the Police stations so situated as to be convenient for the purposes of a night medical service? A.—It has been said that they are not sufficiently numerous. I would suggest, if such is the case in any section of the City, that the hotels and District Telegraph and messenger services be employed to supplement the deficiency. Dr. Gouley is of the same opinion, and there is no reason why these agencies should not be employed, as they are convenient and open all night. If there are doctors resident in the hotels who are willing to serve, their names should be placed on the bulletin-board with the others. This will not interfere in the least with a resident physician's attention to the guests of the house. But the hotel doctors are not usually willing to answer night calls, except from the guests. I will give a case in point. In 1877 I was living at the Windsor Hotel. A knock on the door in the middle of the night awakened me, and I found one of the lady employed in the house, who wished me to get up and attend his wife, who was in labor, and needed a physician immediately. He said he was willing to pay. I asked if he had been to the doctor at the house. He said he had, but the doctor declined to attend, and he had been already to several other physicians in the neighborhood. As I was unwell, I was compelled to decline also. I instances the case as showing how difficult it is in the middle of the night for one who is willing and able to pay to obtain the prompt attendance of a physician in an urgent case.

Q.—It has been objected that the people will resent the interference of the Police to collect fees. Suppose a Police Captain should send to a person in his precinct to collect the fee to be paid to the physician after the visit had been made, and the patient should say, If I owe the doctor anything let him come and get it himself, how would you proceed under your plan? A.—First, the Captains of the Police are not expected to collect money. There should be a person sent from the central administration of the system. Secondly, the public will be notified by the press that such a system is in existence. If any person needs a doctor at once, he will be at liberty to send for one not included in the list, taking his own risk of losing time. But if he sends for a physician registered at the Police precinct, he will know that he is expected to pay the fee.

In conclusion, Dr. Machedé said there were many other points he should like to discuss, but he would for the present confine himself to the points actually raised by Prof. Janeway and Dr. Caro. So far as the medical profession was concerned, the recent leader in the *Medical Record* covered all the questions likely to arise, but he did not wish the great thinking public to be prejudiced against his scheme by leaving objections printed in the daily papers unanswered.

TO BOSTON BY THE SOUND.

During the past Winter the palatial steamers, the Bristol and the Providence, of the Fall River Line, have been on the stocks and have received a general overhauling. Necessary repairs have been made, improvements for the comfort and convenience of travelers have been added, and the state-rooms and saloons have been renovated and put in first-class order. The managers of the line have replaced the old-fashioned steering apparatus with the more modern gear for steering by steam. Owing to the mildness of the past Winter, the company has decided to open the season of navigation a month earlier than usual, and the steamers will begin their daily trips next Monday, leaving Pier No. 28 North River, on alternate days, at 5 o'clock P. M. Travelers to Boston and the East will find these steamers the most luxurious and completely-equipped boats in the world.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, President Morris submitted a voluminous report on the sanitary condition of all the court-rooms in this City, except those in the new Court-house, together with the statements made by the Health Department in regard to the necessary repairs of each. The report shows that all the District and Police Court rooms are not in proper condition for occupancy, and it contains various recommendations as to the work which should be done on each. It was ordered to be printed. Alderman Marshall moved that the charges preferred against the Superintendent of Buildings be investigated by a committee of five, but the motion was lost. The same Alderman also offered resolutions that the committee to whom was referred the nominations of Mr. Clift Smith for Tax Commissioner, and Mr. Charles E. Whitehead for Police Commissioner, report on the same but they were also lost.

Mayor Cooper sent in a veto of a resolution passed on the 8th inst. censuring Commissioner Campbell, of the Department of Public Works, for favoring the demolition of the reservoir at Forty-second-street and Fifth-avenue. The Mayor says that the Commissioner has exclusive charge of the water supply of this city, and that the Board of Aldermen have no authority to instruct him on that subject.

A SHOPLIFTER CLEVERLY CAPTURED.

Three rings yesterday entered the jewelry store of Smith & Co., at No. 68 Maiden-lane, and began to examine some gold chains that were exposed for sale on a show case. Clarence Krupp, a clerk, saw William Hunter, one of the three, pick up a chain and attempt to walk away. He reached at him as he was going down stairs, and a struggle ensued, in which he finally gained the mastery over Hunter, whom his accomplices escaped. Krupp held his prisoner, who meantime surrendered three chains to another clerk, named Albert Oaffey, until an officer came and took him in custody. The latter found a gold watch in the prisoner's pocket. Hunter was taken before Justice Kilbreth, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, and remanded for further examination on his denial of the theft.

SALE OF TROTTING STOCK.

FORTY-SEVEN ANIMALS SOLD AT FAIR PRICES.

The third annual combination sale was commenced yesterday in the American Institute Building, on Fifth-avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets. The catalogue called for the disposal of 92 head of stock, constituted by several large breeders, among whom were Messrs. A. S. Darling, of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, who sent 20 head to the sale; William H. Peck, of Hartford, 19; F. D. Morris, of Brooklyn, 5; Charles E. Kerner, of the Brooklyn House, 5, and Sylvester Ingraham, of Brooklyn, 9. The sale is to continue two days, and it was proposed to sell 50 head yesterday, but only 47 were offered, and some bargains were obtained by buyers. The principal competition was for the stallion Voltaire, 19 years old, with a record of 2:21, who was started at $1,000, and was finally knocked down to Mr. John W. Conley, the Superintendent of the Chicago race-track, for $5,200. It was rumored that the purchaser was Mr. J. H. Hamlin. The next highest price was $3,000, at which figure Judge Fullerton, with a record of 2:18, was purchased by Mr. Arthur Gillender. Only one bid was made, and from this fact it was doubted whether the sale was bona fide. All the stock on the catalogue brought a fair price. The following is a list of the principal animals sold, with their pedigrees, the names of the buyers, and the prices obtained:

William Lewis, blk. g., foaled 1867, by Pat Conley; Hambletonian, dam by Old Abdallah. M. H. Mason, New-York. $325

Judge Fullerton, ch. g., foaled 1868, record, 2:18 at Cleveland in 1878, by Edward Forrest; dam unknown. Arthur Gillender, New-York. 3,000

Voltaire, b. g., foaled 1865, by Hunter; dam Young Fenia, by Hambletonian Gates. John W. Conley, Chicago. 5,200

Dean's Hambletonian, b. g., foaled 1865, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam by William Tell. J. F. Atwood, New-York. 255

Slander, b. m., foaled 1876, by Ashland; dam Young Patch Blossom, by Van Slyke's Abdallah. James R. Hunter, Connecticut. 200

Hambletonian Abdallah, b. g., foaled 1865, by Alexander's Abdallah; dam Lady Van Sickle, by Liberty. E. D. Smith, West Edmunston, N. Y. 200

Dunham, b. g., 1878, by Kentucky Prince; dam Lady Beck, by Hiram Drew. J. Valentine, New-York. 335

Isabel, b. m., foaled 1873, by Idol; dam Brilliante, by Sister Allen. J. Boyd, New-York. 290

Bay colt, foaled 1878, by Tom Rogers; dam Kentucky Queen, by Morgan Eagle. R. G. Story, New-York. 340

Tyrone, b. g., foaled 1878, by Rollo; dam Minnie, by Edward Everett. G. Garrison, Brooklyn. 280

Arabella, blk. f., foaled 1877, by Kentucky Prince; dam Lady Beck, by Hiram Drew. J. Jarvis, New-York. 335

Homer, b. g., foaled 1872, was sold to to Seabury Mapes, of Newark. 345

Iocus, gr. g., foaled 1873, by Idol; dam Lady Caroline, by an Arabian horse. R. G. Story, New-York. 375

Engelbert, b. g., foaled 1874, by Hunter; brother to Dexter; dam Miss Mazeppa, by imp. Mazeppa. Daniel Loomis, New-York. 305

Fanny, b. m., foaled 1876 by Blather; dam the Brady mare; pedigree not known. R. Gilliland, Jersey City. 255

Queen Lyde, ch. m., foaled 1869 by Downing's Bashaw; dam unknown. T. E. Jackson, New-York. 265

Rachel, gr. f., foaled 1877, sister to Reuben. W. H. Fisher. 295

Idol Chief, b. g., foaled 1875, by Idol; (sire) dam Agnes, by Minnie. G. Clements, New-York. 300

Willie Everett, b. g., foaled 1875, by Edward Everett; dam Tempest, by Dirigo; son of Old Drew. W. G. Garrison, New-York. 325

Lightning, b. g., foaled 1877, by Kentucky Prince; dam Silverbeck. F. A. Hudson, Brooklyn. 525

Gaspard, blk. m., foaled 1875 by Gaspard; dam brought from the South. T. D. Hunton, Brooklyn. 235

Gray, b. g., foaled 1878 by Kentucky Prince; dam Silverbeck, whose pedigree is unknown. L. J. Jarvis, New-York. 230

Iris, ch. f., foaled 1877 by Idol; dam Brilliante, by Sister Allen. W. H. Landers, Potsdam, N. Y. 230

The rest of the stock will be sold to-day.

COMMISSIONER WETMORE'S DEATH.

A VACANCY IN THE PARK COMMISSION—ACTION BY THE BOARD.

Flags were displayed at half-mast yesterday on the Union-Square Plaza, the Central Park Arsenal, and on the roof of the Park Department Headquarters as an indication of respect for the memory of William Courtney Wetmore, a member of the Park Commission, who died at his home, No. 210 Madison-avenue, on Monday. Mr. Wetmore was born on Oct. 12, 1797, in Stratford, Conn., and was graduated from Yale College in the Class of '15, of which ex-Senator Truman Smith, James G. Percival, the poet, and Mr. Daniel Lord were members. Leaving Litchfield Law School with the degree of Doctor of Laws, Mr. Wetmore came to this City, where he pursued his legal studies in the office of Brackett & Clark, making the law of real estate, trusts, and equity jurisprudence his specialties. After the death of Mr. Clark, Mr. Wetmore formed a partnership with Mr. Samuel Osgood, which was, however, of short duration, Mr. Osgood dying of a consumption. Mr. Richard Bowne, who had been a law student in the office, subsequently joined Mr. Wetmore in business, and remained his partner until the latter's death. In the branch of the legal profession known as conveyancing his reputation of the firm has been very high, and their signature to an abstract of title has been for a long time recognized as an unquestionable guarantee of its accuracy. Mr. Wetmore was one of the projectors of the Harlem Railroad, and of Trinity Church, in which latter public office ever held by him was that of Park Commissioner, to which he was appointed by Mayor Wickham for a term of five years. His death creates a vacancy in the Board, which Mayor Cooper has the power to fill for the remainder of the unexpired term without the consent of the Board of Aldermen. As a Commissioner, Mr. Wetmore seldom took a demonstrative or leading part in the discussion of any subject. Up to last Fall Mr. Wetmore was a regular attendant at the meetings of the Board. Lately, however, ill health had prevented him from attending, from paying much attention to his official duties, although his mental powers remained unimpaired up to the hour of his death. His last appearance in the board-room was two weeks ago.

At a special meeting of the Park Commissioners, yesterday, resolutions were adopted expressing regret and the offices of the Department were ordered to be closed and all work suspended on the day of his funeral. The funeral services will be held to-morrow.

SEXTON DEFEATS CARTER.

The second game of the billiard tournament organized for the benefit of the Irish relief fund was played last evening in O'Connor Hall, Nos. 60 and 62 East Fourteenth-street. The contestants were ex-Champion William Sexton and Eugene Carter, the young Toledo expert. The game was played under the Collender Challenge Cup rules, permitting unrestricted nail "nursing." It opened poorly, but gradually the play became livelier and better. Sexton led in the fourteenth inning, and gathered 103 very neatly, and in a second inning later put together 102. Meantime Carter repeated to the 100 run with a fine count of 50, scored mainly by brilliant open-table play. This he followed up with a very pretty and skillful display of rail "nursing," which placed him 238 carooms. The score now stood Sexton 479, Carter 396. Some time later Sexton made 30 very brilliant, rapid, and graceful cross-table carooms, and carried his score up to 509, and Carter varied his play by shooting the red ball off the table into the side of the spectators. Sexton closed the game in the thirteenth inning. Carter's average was standing 45.9-16. The game was played in 1 hour and 45 minutes. Sexton's average was 36, and his opponent's 14 3-16. To-night Carter will play Randolph Heinze.

PARADE OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Thirteenth Regiment was to have indulged in a moonlight parade last evening, and in anticipation of the event a large number of people gathered about 7 o'clock in the vicinity of the armory, at Flatbush-avenue and Hanson-place, Brooklyn. The moon came out all right, but retired behind a bank of dark clouds just before the hour appointed for the start. Soon after a brisk shower of rain fell, and a great number of the people, believing there would be no parade, left. The regiment and the people had, however, been disappointed once before, and it was determined that there would be no further postponement. After some delay, the men donned their overcoats and marched over the route already published. The rain cleared off soon after the start, and crowds followed the parading regiment. Col. David Anderson rode, with his staff, at the head of his men, and the regiment, which is very popular with the people, was frequently applauded. The men presented a fine soldierly appearance, and marched with a precision that would have reflected credit on regular troops.

POLICEMAN WOOLDRIDGE'S CLUB.

The trial of Police Officer Stephen B. Wooldridge, of the First Precinct, for clubbing John Hallahan, a Castle Garden baggage porter, on May 28 last, was resumed before Judge Cowing, in General Sessions, yesterday. F. W. Salmonson, counsel to the Commissioners of Emigration, appeared as the representative of the Castle Garden authorities at the trial. The accused officer testified that he had used more force than was necessary to overcome Hallahan's violence. He admitted having used his club, but said he only intended to strike him on the hands. The jury retired at 3:10 P. M., and at 6 o'clock, not having agreed upon a verdict, were discharged by Judge Cowing. They stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal.

AID FOR THE COOPER SHOP.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I herewith inclose my mite ($1) toward the Cooper Shop Refreshment Fund, Philadelphia. Wish I was able to make it more. I served in a West Virginia regiment during the war, was paroled in Chatham Hall Hospital in 1864, and bled. I worked on tearing for the field at the Cooper Shop. Consider, once more to the front, and rescue from want the family of a true patriot. Mr. Editor, sound the roll-call, and let all have a chance to respond to the thirteen roll.

APPOMATTOX.

New-York, March 23, 1880.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The meetings of the Produce Exchange yesterday voted to observe Good Friday as a holiday.

Mr. John Roach denies the story telegraphed from Washington that he intends to discontinue his Brazilian line of steamers.

Assignments for the benefit of creditors by Harriet C. Williams and John A. Cormack to Lewis Samuels, were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs will deliver a lecture on "The New Occupation of God Immediately by Christianity," in Association Hall, to-morrow evening.

Robert W. Buchanan, hitherto the foremost champion of the Hell Gate pilots in their war with the shipping men, resigned as a pilot yesterday, and his resignation was accepted by the Commissioners.

A communication was received yesterday, by the Board of Health, from a number of commission merchants in veal, urging the board to adopt measures to put a stop to the sale of "bob" veal in this City. The matter was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

The Standing Committee of the General Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church has decided to abandon the plan suggested of removing the seminary from its present site to the grounds of the Trinity School, at Seventy-ninth-street and the East River.

Benjamin Green, who stole checks, notes, and bills amounting to $7,000 from the office of Thomas Caulfield, a wholesale butcher, at Fortieth-street and North River, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Cowing to State prison for three years and six months.

A whale 65 feet in length has been caught by some fishermen in the Sound, and will be towed to the slip outside of the Fulton Fish Market this morning. It was taken in tow by the steam-tug Curtis and passed City Island on its way to the City yesterday afternoon.

Mr. John L. Stoddard, whose lectures on European travel have received favorable recognition in Boston, will deliver a course of four evening and four matinée lectures in Chickering Hall. The evening lectures will begin on April 5, and the matinée lectures on the following afternoon.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange telegraphed to Albany yesterday for a certified copy of the Hepburn Anti-discrimination bill, as it stands at present. Upon its receipt they will hold a meeting and will probably frame a resolution respecting it, which will be submitted to a ballot for the approval or rejection of the members at large.

The members of the Common Council were served yesterday with a writ of certiorari, issued by the Supreme Court, commanding them to present on the first Monday in April to the court a certified copy of all the proceedings taken by them in May, 1879, which resulted in rejecting the claim of Jacob A. Hasselt to a seat in the board and giving it to George Hall.

The Customs officers seized yesterday in the Captain's cabin on the ship Paumara, from Colombo, 5 silk mandarins, 114½ yards of sarsnet; hair cloth, 2 gold scarf-pins, 11 gold watches, 32 gold watch-chains, 2 pieces of pongee silk, and 4 yards of heavy Chinese silk. Four barrels of sulfur powder were captured in Beaver-street, and two immigrants by the Oder were deprived of 25½ and 13¼ yards of silk, respectively.

The Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company are to hold a special meeting to-day to discuss the advisability of doubling the share capital of the road. It is authoritatively stated that they unanimously favor the project, on the plea that the earnings for the fiscal year ending April will show 18 per cent net from the road and 1½ per cent from the land department on the present capitalization.

The Board of Police received yesterday from John D. Townsend, counsel for Detective Murphy, who is charged with having received a regular weekly stipend from Alice Sheridan, the keeper of a house of ill-fame, a letter in which the woman denies that she had been bribed to leave the City. She is now in Toledo, Ohio, with John Eynd, who is also suspected of unwillingness to appear against the detective. Superintendent Walling was requested to induce them, if possible, to return and testify in the case.

The hearing on the motion of James Wilton Brooks and Samuel Marsh to set aside the results of the recent election for Trustees of the New-York *Express* (newspaper) Association was adjourned yesterday until Monday next, when it will take place before Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court Chambers. An injunction was granted by Judge Daniels yesterday restraining Edward Kearney, Joseph J. O'Donoghue, and John H. Mooney from acting as Trustees of the association pending the hearing of the motion to set aside their election.

The question of appropriating $254 to pay the rent of an office at No. 17 Wall-street, for the use of detectives, was called up yesterday, at a meeting of the Board of Apportionment and a resolution in favor of the amount was adopted. President Wenman of the Park Department, appeared before the board and explained the resolution offered by President Morris at his request, at the previous meeting, authorizing the laying of patent pavements in and around the Central Park. The board decided not to give the necessary permission.

The Board of Police yesterday placed on the retired list, on a pension of $500 per annum, Patrolman John T. Standish, of the Tombs Police Court; James MacArthur, of the Harlem Police Court; William Breen, Steam-boat Squad; John Parsons, Seventh Precinct; Gustavus E. Bowker, Ninth Precinct; John E. Coombs, Thirteenth Precinct, and Henry Mead, Fifteenth Precinct, and appointed the following patrolmen: Edward J. Quirk, John Slattery, Ernestus Springstead, Henry Cregier, Henry Ahles, and Charles Kook.

An unknown man was found unconscious in the street on the 16th inst., and was removed to the New-York Hospital, where he now is suffering from apoplexy. He has not been able to speak distinctly while in the hospital, though he has tried to tell his name, which the attendants think is either Joseph or David Brown. There was nothing about him to lead to his identification. He is described as being apparently 38 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches tall, has a long narrow face, weighs about 140 pounds, has brown eyes, dark hair slightly tinged with gray, and dark mustache. He was attired in well-worn dark clothes, much soiled.

The Directors of the Little Pittsburg Silver Mining Company, whose stock has greatly depreciated recently on reports that the mine was worked out, held a special meeting yesterday in the Home Building, and took the President, Senator Lorenzo B. Chaffee, to task for, it is alleged, suppressing his knowledge of the condition of the mine until he had unloaded his holdings. Mr. Chaffee denied the charge. He admitted that he had sold 100,000 shares of his stock, but said that he had parted with them at prices below what they had cost him. It was decided to change the entire management of the mine and appoint a new Superintendent at once.

The Board of Street Openings and Improvements, consisting of Mayor Cooper, Controller Kelly, Commissioner Campbell, President Wenman, of the Park Department, and President Morris of the Board of Aldermen, met yesterday, and passed a resolution providing for extending Washington-street from Little West Twelfth-street to West-Fourteenth-street. Protests had been previously received against the measure from John Jacob Astor and William Astor, on the ground that Gansevoort Market had not proved a success. They said that 12 lots would have to be taken for the extension, 10 of which belonged to their estate, and were worth from $5,000 to $6,000 each.

Mr. W. H. Leib, a musician, of St. Paul, Minn., called on Superintendent Walling, at the Central Office, with reference to his little son, Freddie, who, on the 26th of June, 1871, when he was but 5 years of age, was stolen from his parents' home, then in Quincy, Ill., and has not been heard from since. The parents of the boy have spent all their possessions in the search for their child, but have utterly failed to obtain any clue to his present whereabouts. Mr. Leib is now engaged in making a tour of the principal cities of the United States, recalling the attention of the public authorities to his unfortunate case.

Gen. Winslow made a formal examination yesterday into Monday's accident on the elevated railroad. Engineer Lewis, of the rear train, pleaded that the brakes were out of order, but it was satisfactorily shown that this was not true, and Lewis was found guilty of violating seven different rules of the company, and suspended pending action by the Board of Directors. Gen. Winslow yesterday officially announced his resignation as Vice-President of the company. Col. Hain, the newly-appointed Assistant General Manager, will temporarily perform his duties. The new station at Twenty-third-street and Ninth-avenue will be opened on Sunday, and that at Thirty-fourth-street and Second-avenue on the Thursday following.

BROOKLYN.

Keeper Shevlin allowed six hours to elapse after the convicts William Conley and Charles Johnson escaped from the Penitentiary before he notified the Police Central Office, although both institutions are connected by telephone. If the Police had been notified in time, the convicts could have been prevented from crossing any of the ferries. No trace of the fugitives has been obtained.

The opening base-ball match of the season was played at Prospect Park yesterday between professional players who reside in the two cities, but who play with the various clubs throughout the country. Five innings were played, and Farrell's team scored 6 runs to 4 by the team headed by Schenck. The game ball was presented to Walden, of the Yale College nine, for his brilliant playing at third base. Brothers, of the Tony Club, distinguished himself at second base.

Miss Alice Wren, sister of Assemblyman George Wren, died at her brother's residence, on South Third, near Tenth-street, on Monday night. Miss Wren belonged to a family of nine children, nearly all of whom were at one time engaged in the theatrical profession. She taught child actors, while playing an engagement in the northern part of the State, and was removed to this city, she received partially from her first children, but had a fatal relapse on Monday.

The examination in the case of President E. F. Williams, of the Sweepstake Savings Bank, charged with sending obscene matter through the mails, was resumed yesterday before Commissioner Allen. Charles F. and Edward A. Williams, sons of the defendant, testified that the letter complained of was not in the father's handwriting. The defendant took the stand, and positively swore that he had not written the letter, and that he had never written an anonymous letter in his life. District-Attorney Tenney attempted to introduce in evidence a letter which Mr. Williams had written, in order to contradict testimony given by the witness for the defense as to the style of the defendant's handwriting, but the court refused to admit the letter. The defense then rested, and an adjournment was taken until next Saturday.

NEW-JERSEY.

Nathaniel M. Gould, one of the most eminent physicians of Caldwell, died at his home in that village yesterday.

Jerry Lee, a convict at the Snake Hill Penitentiary, Jersey City, managed to escape yesterday, although he was checked at the time, and up to a late hour last night no trace of him had been discovered.

The Commissioners appointed to establish the boundary line between the Counties of Passaic and Bergen met at Pompton yesterday to resume their work. Their route yesterday lay through the mountains between Pompton and the Ponds, in Bergen County, necessitating some arduous climbing, and signing no inconsiderable exercise through the roughest kind of country.

The Newark Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, comprising most of the churches of that denomination in Northern New-Jersey, meets at Paterson this morning, and will continue until next Tuesday. Bishop Wiley is to preside, and will make the appointments at the adjournment. There is some prospect of an investigation regarding the character of the Rev. Mr. Brinsor, concerning his relations with a young woman in Essex County, about which some scandalous stories have recently been published. Other business of the Conference is likely to be uneventful.

As the Lenten season is drawing to its close preparation for the due celebration of Easter is in order, and naturally the introduction of Knox's stylish shapes of gentlemen's Hats occurs. These elegant fabrics can now be obtained at No. 212 Broadway and Fifth-Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

AMERICAN FOOD is best for American Infants, say thousands of judicious American mothers, whose infants are thriving on VICTOR BABY FOOD. All Druggists.—*Advertisement.*

BUY YOUR CANDIES and EASTER EGGS at HUMMEL'S. The assortment is most complete, 410 Grand-st. Branches, 691 Broadway and 206 6th-av.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By steam-ship City of Savannah, from Savannah—J. W. Briggs, Dexie Parks, Mr. Spencer, the Rev. J. P. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. Mr. Mrs. King and child, D. Millikan, J. L. Pitts, J. Stevens, Miss Coleman, Miss William Donnelly, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. S. Cushing,